REGISTERED No. 4.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,236—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Lodgings Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the Inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHINSURA, 2,038, Tons, 221 H. P., Commander J. B. GAVIN, on SATURDAY, the 15th June 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and Kidderpore, where Indiamail offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

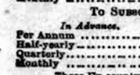
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander K. MACAULAY, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th June 1878, at 4 p.m. to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHAMMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

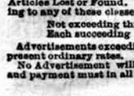
The S. S. "VINGORLA," 570 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. B. DOUGHARTY, on SATURDAY, the 15th June 1878, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander K. MACAULAY, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 19th June 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st on the 24th, *of each month.*

For entire steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	32	21	14	Exclusive of Wines
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	40	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	Inclusive of Wines

Children under 8 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.

RYDAL HALL,
2,700 Tons Register, 400 H. P. Nominal,

WILL sail for LIVERPOOL about the 15th inst. Her Saloon and State rooms are all on Deck.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S
(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S)
BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. "OLYMPIA," are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS [without Mercury] are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most undeniable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the world by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.

Now Ready,
THE
ORIENTALIST'S MULTUM IN PARVO,
OR
A BRIEF GUIDE
TO THE
HINDUSTANI, ARABIC, TURKISH, PERSIAN AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES.

PART I.—ELEMENTS OF GRAMMAR.
PART II.—VOCABULARY AND PHRASES.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, and at Booksellers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

VESSELS.	TONS.	H.P.	CAPTAINS.	1878.
(a) GWALIOR	2726	450	J. C. Babot	14th June.
— MONGOLIA	2823	539	A. Coleman	21st do.
(a) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Surme...24th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman 21st June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co.

A very rare opportunity for Ladies, Gentlemen, Foreigners and ships' Commanders, who wishes to present curiosities to their friends :—

AUCTION SALE of Stock in Trade of Indian Works (Shawls, Gowns, Jewellery, Work-boxes, Toys, &c , &c.).

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE & Co., will submit to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 24th instant, and on each succeeding days till the whole sale is over (sale commencing every day at 1 o'clock noon) at their new Sale Room No. 4, on the corner of the Forbes and Meadow Streets, Fort, near the Gazette Office, by order of C. A. Turner, Esquire, the Official Assignee for the estate and effects of Kundamul Manekroy, an insolvent, the whole of the following Cashmere, Benares, Scind, Hydrabad, Delhi and China stocks of various kinds, the same comprising of :—

Number of Cashmere, Delhi, and Chinese shawls and gowns in variety and of sizes, cloaks, jackets, children's petty coats, neckties, puggaries, cummerbands, gold embrordered and Cashmere caps, handkerchievs and jubbles.

Worked and gold embroidered pillow cushions, teapoy and table covers, and sleepers of sizes in variety, gold lace, Rampoor chudders, bedcovers, counter-panes, dollies Moultan carpets, rugs and ribbons.

Pie es of Cashmere cloth, China silk, flannel, dress cloth, muslin dresses, chuplas and sarries

Few gold rings set with colored stones, sets of gold and silver carrings, brooches with bracelets, crosses, stars, breast pins, buttons, bangles, necklaces, watch guards, chains, lockets, silver belt and plated hooka bottoms.

Sandalwood, ebony, and ivory, handkerchief, glove, stamp and needle boxes, card cases, book rack and covers, writing desk, work boxes, napkin, holders, fans, sets of Benares boxes and toys, Japan boxes and trays, sacks, perfumery in fancy bottles, &c , &c.

The property will be on view from THURSDAY, the 20th instant.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co.

Bombay, 14th June 1878.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Damaged Chinaware, Toys, Cloth, Pictures, Shawls, Cigars, &c., &c.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., MESSRS. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Customs in P. and O. Co.'s Godown, on account of the concerned ex s. s. China, transhipped from s. s. Geelong :—

G. S.	674—15	cases damaged China-ware.
E. P. S.	4/11—3	do. do. do.
A. B.	207—1	do. do. toys and canes.
„	259—1	do. do. Japanese ware, fans, painted cloth pictures, &c.

Messrs. [illegible] 20th Inst.—1 case damaged cigars.

Dr. O'Bright—1 do. do. do.

Volkart Brothers—1 case damaged shawls, embroidery, &c.

Purchasers will have to pay custom duty and other charges (if any) and clear the goods, and a deposit of 59 per cent. will be taken on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 14th June 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1876 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1876 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

SPRATT'S MEAT FIBRINE BISCUITS.

The most convenient, healthful, nourishing and best adapted
DIET FOR DOGS IN INDIA.

	Cash.	Credit.
¼ cwt. Case	Rs. 5	Rs. 5-12

OF THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COLD DRINKS

May be obtained immediately by slowly pouring Liquor over a lump of Ice held by Ice Claws into a tumbler. The thirsty need not to wait in impatient tantalisation while the Ice is dissolving in the tumbler for the enjoyment of his peg, cup of claret, or glass of beer, but can have it *at once*, sharp, clear, and

REFRESHINGLY COLD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Richly Cut GLASS ICE TRAYS, with hollow stems, each, from	4 0 to 10	0
ICE PAILS, mounted in the best electro plate.	10 8 to 18	0
ICE CLAWS (Scissor-shaped) for serving Ice, of best electro-plate, from	0 0 to 10	8
ICE TONGS do. do.	4 8 to 6	0

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

JEAN VINCENT BULLEY'S
PARISIAN TOILET VINEGAR,
AS AN ADJUNCT TO THE DAILY BATH DURING THE HOT WEATHER, IS
EMINENTLY REFRESHING & SALUBRIOUS,
PROMOTING THE FUNCTIONS OF THE SKIN
AND IMPARTING AN AGREEABLE PERFUME TO THE BODY.

Large bottle, Cash..... Rs. 1 each.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD,
ARE now offering a splendid assortment of
BEST QUALITY **G. B. D.** BRIAR PIPES.
SMALL SIZES. MEDIUM SIZES.
LARGE SIZES.
STRAIGHT STEMS. CURVED STEMS.
AMBER MOUTH PIECES.
IVORY MOUTH PIECES.
HORN MOUTH PIECES.
WITH CASES OR WITHOUT CASES.
At varying and reasonable prices.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THIS Establishment will OPEN DAILY at 9-30 a. m. in future.

THACKER & Co., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS
AND
DRUGGISTS,
Up-country Orders are promptly and carefully executed.
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TIDMAN'S
SEA SALT
IS the best for producing a Real Sea Bath in your own room.

Per 7 lbs. box..... Rs. 0-14.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ENO'S
EFFERVESCING FRUIT SALT,
A palatable and refreshing Saline.
Cash Re. 1-12.....per bottle.....Credit Rs. 2-0

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NURSEY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on THURSDAY, the 20th day of June 1878, at 3-30 p.m. for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up for the year ending 31st December 1877.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Shares of this Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 20th instant (both days inclusive.)

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, No. 34, Nicol's Building, June 12, 1878.

THACKER AND Co., LIMITED.

	Rs. a.
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide, May	2 8
Slack's Military Drill Blocks	3 0
Currie's Indian Law Examination Manual	2 0
Nelson on the Civil Procedure Code	17 0
Sutherland's Digest of Indian Law Reports	30 0
Hayes' Veterinary Notes for Horse Owners	5 0
Thacker's Bengal Directory, 1878	15 0
Firminger's Gardening for India	10 0
Indian Domestic Economy and Receipt Book	8 0
Indian Ready Reckoner	1 12
by Rowe and Webb	3 12
Baedeker's and Murray's Guides for Overland Travellers.	
Lays of Ind, *illustrated edition, nearly out of print*	6 0
Carlyle's Freemasonry	2 4
Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases	6 12
Enquire Within upon Everything	1 12
Dictionary of Daily Wants	4 12
Ogilvie's Student's English Dictionary	4 12
Manners of Modern Society	1 12
Macaulay's Essays	3 12
Campbell's Old Forest Ranger	3 12
Cavendish on Whist	2 4
Baldwin on Whist	1 12
Sale on Whist	3 12
Crawley's Hand Book of Games	4 12
Dufton on Billiards	4 12
The Bob Ballads	5 8
Bon Gauttier's Ballads	4 0
Solar Heat, by W. Adams	3 4
DeQuincey's Opium Eater	1 12
Calcutta to Liverpool by China, Japan and America, by H. W. N.	2 4
Ancient Classics for English Readers—Plato, Homer's Iliad, Homer's Odyssey, Herodotus, Thucydides, Catullus, Xenophon, Hesiod, Juvenal, Cicero, Euripedes, Aristophanes, Virgil, Livy, Æschylus, Horace, Tacitus, Demosthenes, Greek Anthology, Plautus, Lucian, Sophacles, Aristotle, Pliny, Cæsar, Ovid, *each*	1 12
Foreign Classics for English Readers—Dante, Petrarch, Pascal, Voltaire, Goethe, *each*	1 12

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

A FURNISHED TOP FLOOR, open on all sides, with Drawing, Dining, and 3 Bed Rooms. Rent Rs. 65 only. Apply to R KOLAJI, No. 34, Meadow Street,

WANTED, a PARTNER with a Capital of Rs. 1 or 2 Thousand. Must be Hard working and Intelligent. Income moderate. Apply to A. B., care of this Paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY in the Fort, one Sitting Room and two Bed Rooms, either Furnished or Unfurnished. Address "DELTA," care of this Office. Terms must be Moderate.

FOR SALE, a GREY ARAB HORSE, 14 hands, five years fresh ; a fast trotter and goes well in both saddle and harness. Apply to "X. Y. Z."

FOR SALE, a BOUDOIR SEMI-GRAND PIANO by BROADWOOD ; a full-toned instrument. Apply to "W. X. Y."

TO BE SOLD at Messrs. BENNETT'S Sale, on SATURDAY, an excellent young Surat MILCH COW, with female calf, nine weeks old. Sold only as the owner is leaving Bombay.

FOR SALE, neat DOGCART, handsome YOUNG HORSE (goes well in Shafts or Saddle), and HARNESS. Also FIRST-CLASS SADDLE and BRIDLE. Price of the lot Rs. 650. Apply "F.," *Bombay Gazette.*

BROADWOOD & SON'S IRON GRAND PIANOFORTE FOR SALE at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, a splendid instrument, quite new, made expressly for India, selected and imported by Mr. Bromley.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

HAM, BACON and CHEESE, Swiss Milk, Copenhagen Butter, Chopped Loaf Sugar, Tea and Coffee, at PEARCE'S 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

GEORGE CHEAVIN'S GOLD PRIZE MEDAL
SELF-CLEANING RAPID WATER FILTERS.

THE manufacturer has had the distinguished honour to receive an order from the

ROYAL COMMISSION

to fit his filters up in the offices of the Exhibition. Subjoined is an extract.

Royal Commission of the Paris Exhibition,
Canada Buildings, Westminster, London S. W.

SIR,—I have the pleasure to inform you that the filters you have supplied to the Royal Commission in Paris have been found

ALL THAT COULD BE DESIRED,

and the Royal Commission leave entirely in your hands the choice of design and colour of the remaining 12 on order.....

(Signed) P. CUNLIFFE OWEN, Secretary.

CHEAVIN'S FILTERS ARE IN USE BY OVER

6,200 PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, AND CHEMISTS.

They purify with astonishing rapidity *the most offensive waters, effectually removing* Lead, Lime, Iron, Sewage, Organic, Mineral and Saline Impurities *from solution, and excel all other Filters in Mechanical and Chemical action, Rapidity of Process, Simplicity of Construction, Durability and Efficiency, and are highly recommended.*

DOMESTIC FILTERS in Cream-coloured Stoneware fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India-Rubber washer complete.

Size.....	1	1½	2½	3½	5	gallons.
Cash ...	Rs. 11-0	Rs. 15-0	Rs. 20-0	Rs. 27-0	Rs. 34-0	each.
Credit ...	„ 12-8	„ 17-0	„ 22-8	„ 30-0	„ 38-0	„

ORNAMENTAL DINING-ROOM FILTERS in Ironstone China, richly decorated and very handsome.

1½ gallons capacity. Cash Rs. 40-0 ; Credit Rs. 45-0.

REFRIGERATOR FILTERS, in Terra-Cotta ware, which act with remarkable power as coolers, keeping the water deliciously cool.

Each Cash Rs. 40-0 ; Credit Rs. 45-0.

Descriptive pamphlets can be had on application.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

BY LAND OR SEA.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

Beg to Draw the attention of Travellers and others to their

CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

The prices quoted below are for Cash only.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Overland Suits	0 0	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Cork Mattresses	22 8
Warm Suits ..30 to 40	0 0	Pillow Cases, each ..1-4 to	2 8	Cotton do	15 0
Boys' Sailor Suits	9 8	Blankets ..each	10 2	Rug Straps	1-8 to 2 0
Overcoats and Ulsters from ..35 to	65 0	Long Rugs, Scotch Mauds ..10 to	10 5	Waterproof Coats ..10 to 60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	10 0 6 0
Dressing Gowns from 9 to	20 0	Resais or Quilts	5 8	Nail Scissers	1-8 to 1 8
Pyjamas	3 0	Ladies' Wool Shawls	24 0	42-Inch White Waterproof	4 0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6 0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks ..12-8 to	23 0	Linen Faced Collars doz	0 12
White do.	5 0	Solid Leather do	49 0	Linen Faced Cuffs per doz	1 8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5 0	Extra Large do	75 0	Linen Cuffs per doz	1 8
English Cambric do	4 0	Linen Collars ..doz.	6 0	Marine Soap, 4 cakes for	1 0
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8 8	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0
Silk and Wool do	10 0	Extra large do	24 0	Shaving do Stick	1 0
Spun Silk do	10 0	Gladstone Bags	35 0	Worsted Gloves	1 4
Gents' Under Vests 8 to	6 0	Ladies' Hand Bags	7 8	Children's Gloves ..1 to	1 8
Bathing Drawers	2 0	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11 4	Mitts	1 8
Gents' Under Pants ..4 to	8 0	Pins, Scarf	1 12	Mufflers	2 12
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz	8 8	Sailors' Knot	2 12	Lloyd's Life-Saving apparatus	12 8
Warm do	15 8	Windsors for Bow ..72 0		Overland Chairs ..best	13 8
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6 8	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	38 8	Beach ..6-8 to	13 8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz.	13 8	Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8	Gents' Sunshades	6 8
Ladies' Merino Hose doz	9 0	Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete ..25 to	30 0	Gents' White Cotton	6 8
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz..6-8 to	12 8	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes ..5 to	6 0	Gents' Umbrellas	5 8
Heather Merino do. 6-8 to	12 8	Courier Bags ..9-8 to	12 8	Double Iron Bedstead. 3ft. 6in.	95 0
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from ..6 to	15 0	Money Belts ..3-8 to	6 8	Single Iron Bedstead, 6ft. 6in.	75 0
Travelling Caps	4 8	Sovereign Boxes ..3-8 to	4 8	Portable Washstands	32 8
Travelling Real-skin Caps ..6-8 to	8 8	Tiffin Baskets fitted,	16 to 22 8	Travelling Canteens	31 0
Dress Boots and Shoes from	12 8	Air Pillows	5 0	Chubb's Despatch Boxes fitted	60 0
		Travelling do.	1 0	Chubb's Cash Boxes	20 to 30 6
		English Feather do	7 8	Silber's Patent Lamps 7-8 to	35 0
		Asbantee Hammock from	10 8	Hat Guards	0 8
		Sawmy Jewellery, &c., &c.	1 8		

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET.

NEW SEASON'S TOBACCO.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.	Per 1,000.	Per 100.
Thompson's Prime	Rs. 22	Rs. 2 8
Dawson's „	20	„ 2-4
Thompson's No. 1	17	„ 2-0
Dawson's No. 1	17	„ 2-0

RICHINOPOLY CIGARS.	Per 1000.	Per 100
Regalias Elegante	Rs. 25	Rs. 3-0
Favoritas	22	„ 2-8
Principes	20	„ 2-4

Manufactured of the very Choicest Tobacco, personally selected from the New Season's Crop.

The special attention of SMOKERS to the above Brands is respectfully invited.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

THE LOCKET.

THE Locket is admitted to be one of the most charming and favourite ornaments of which Jewellery consists. Its graceful and regular shape admits of tasteful decoration in endless variety, and the sentiments attached to its being so often the hiding place of a loved one's portrait enhances its value in the eyes of the wearer.

GOLD LOCKETS,
PLAIN OR ENGRAVED.

	Rs.	Rs.
THE MOST FASHIONABLE LOCKET is the large Locket, in plain massive Gold, or engraved with rich devices.	from	17 to 95
Plain Gold, Nos. 1 to 12	from	20 to 105
Engraved	from	50 to 500
Beautifully enamelled and jewelled with precious stones, at choice	from	25 to 50
SEAL LOCKETS for the Watch Chain, with a stone for seal set on one side, or both. The Guinea Locket, reverse set with stone for seal, Rs. 55. Half Guinea size, Rs. 38. Quarter size	from	26
All Gold Pendants, of elegant designs	from	25 to 600
Pendants set with Pearls, Gems, &c	from	50 to 600
Pendants set with Pearls, Gems, &c	from	25 to 100
Lockets, Book, Shield, and other fancy patterns		
Bridesmaids' Lockets we keep in great variety, of all Gold, or elegantly enamelled, or prettily decorated with pearls and stones, or combined. We have some very choice patterns in stock, having given much thought to their preparation. We keep these Lockets in sets, so that any number which may be desired of one pattern can be supplied. We frequently makes Bridesmaids' Lockets to order with monogram of the "Happy Pair" executed in raised gold, engraving or enamel	from	16 to 85

Bridesmaids' Lockets of a more costly character can be prepared, with the Monograms set with gems or pearls.

MONOGRAM JEWELLERY PREPARED TO ORDER.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
June 10, 1878. Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

For sale at this Office,

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same Price RUPEES THREE.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES.

Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce ; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

NOTICE.

MONS. M. CHARLES, lately arrived from PARIS, has fitted up a GRAND PANORAMA of the Turko-Russian War, the new Paris Exhibition, &c., &c., in the Elphinstone Circle, No. 38, opposite Messrs. Bolton and Co., from MONDAY, 3rd June 1878. CHANGE of PLATES every MONDAY.

Mons. M. Charles will remain in Bombay for a very short time.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class.....One Rupee.
Second Class.....Eight Annas.
Children—Half Price.
Payments at the Door.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

of any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

Now Ready.
THE INDIAN
RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR
JUNE 1878.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
Indian Postage, ½ Anna.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* G

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 13TH JUNE 1878.

WITH no practical change in the political situation in Europe, and—until this morning—an absence of commercial advices owing to the Home markets having been closed for the Whitsuntide holidays, business here has undergone no alteration from the dulness so long observable. The fact of Consols in London being now quoted at 95¼, a decline of ¼ within ten days, may be taken as showing that a slightly less confident feeling is beginning to gain ground as the Congress draws nearer, and should this tendency become more marked it will meet with ready sympathy on this side, as there are undoubtedly a considerable number of people who do not believe in an early settlement of existing complications. In either case, however, our season here is virtually over, and whichever way things may go, trade during the next few months will be in too small a compass to be materially affected; whilst as regards the future we question whether the probability of a short or a plenteous rainfall does not precede in interest the likelihood of peace or war. Up to the time of writing, although the monsoon has broken a few hundred miles down the Coast, there is no symptom of an early break here, and after the miserable season just closing every day which the rain holds off, causes increased anxiety.

To summarise the position of our various markets: Money continues very easy; Government Paper is slightly easier; Joint Stock shares steady; Sterling Exchange quiet. Cotton is firm owing to good advices from Liverpool and short stocks here; Seeds maintain previous values owing to small supplies; Imports are dull but rather more firmly held in the hope of an improvement coming with the rains; Freights are depressed at 17s. 6d. by steamer and 16s. to 17s. 6d. per ton by sailing ships for Liverpool, and every day sees three or four vessels leaving the port in ballast.

MONEY.—The last published statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 8th instant, showed a reduction in the Cash Balance of nearly 5 lakhs, the result of an increase in the public demand of nearly 11 lakhs less an increase in the Government account of 6 lakhs. The position of the Bank, however, still remains strong, the Cash standing at 147 lakhs against 249 lakhs of liabilities, and the probability is that the proportion will be further improved in the immediate future, as business for some time to come will be on a diminishing scale. No alteration has been made in the Bank's rates of interest and discount which still stand at 5 per cent. on fixed, and 6 per cent. on demand loans secured by Government Paper, but the actual state of the market is better shown by the fact of the outside rate for accommodation, being only 3 per cent. per annum. The new loan may induce a slightly increased demand for Money when the time comes, but not to a very material extent, and should the rains prove favourable, it is quite possible that we may see greater ease than for a long time back. Dealers, merchants, and more especially the local Mills would then have a chance of realising their stocks of goods, in which a large amount of Money is at present locked up.

EXCHANGE.—The amount of Sterling Paper negotiated by this mail has been very small, and rates have scarcely altered throughout. On Saturday rates opened on the basis of 1s. 8 13-32d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 8 21-32d., for 3 months' Credits, and as usual at this time of year on the day following the despatch of the mail almost nothing was done. On Monday there was no increase in the extent of business passing, but a slightly firmer feeling was apparent on the part of the banks, and rates were partially 1-32d. higher. The same tendency was apparent on Tuesday, although Wednesday closed with a slightly quieter tone. This morning we have the usual telegraphic advice of the weekly biddings for Council drafts, from which we learn that the usual sum of £400,000 was again offered and allotted as follows:—£307,000 to Calcutta and £7,000 to Madras at an average of 1s. 8·40d. and £86,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 8·43d., tenders on all three places at 1s. 8¾d. receiving 7 per cent. As compared with last week's allotments these figures are a shade higher, tenders in Bombay then at 1s. 8¾d. having received in full, and the market accordingly closes slightly firmer at the top rates of the week, viz:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8 7/16d.; 6 months' sight 1s. 8 25-32d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 11-16d.; 6 months' 1s. 8¾d.; Documents, 3 months' 1s. 8¾d.; 6 months' 1s. 8 15/16d. per rupee.

As regards the future no new feature has developed during the week. Here the export season is about over, and very few bills will be making till close upon the end of the year, but in Calcutta exports will probably be more active in the course of the next few weeks and the China season is also coming on. These influences may be expected to about counteract the weakness here; but if not there seems little doubt that Government will prevent any serious fall by either reducing or suspending Council drafts. As we interpret the position therefore it is is in favour of the maintenance of something like current rates.

On Calcutta there has not been much business done this week; and rates remain at par for demand, ¼ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

On China the quotation remains at Rs. 222 per 100 dollars for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills.

From Hongkong the latest quotation by wire for 6 months' Bank Bills on London is 3s. 11¾d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 5¾d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—A decidedly quieter tone has prevailed during the week, and values have shown a backward tendency, to-day's quotations being:—Fours, Rs. 94¾; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 94¾; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 104. At this level there are sellers but no buyers, except for small amounts, the uncertainty still existing regarding Home politics and the nearer approach of the New Loan rendering buyers chary of operating.

We have not heard of any speculation in the latter as yet, but Rs. 98 seems to be considered about the value if anything was to be done.

SHARES.—A firmer feeling has been apparent and, as a consequence, [illegible] were unmistakably the result of a good MONSOON, as there is nothing tangible to go upon as yet, but with favourable rains it is quite possible we might see much greater activity in *Shares*. In *Banks* the movements of the week are an advance of ¼ per cent. in Bank of Bombays, which now stand at Rs. 726½, and Re. 1 in Nationals which are now quoted at Rs. 109. Agras are steady at Rs. 132 per share. In *Land* Companies we notice a decline of Re. 5 in Colabas and Port Cannings. Speculation in these is quite at a standstill, owing to the uncertainty felt respecting the result of the negotiations with Government for the foreshore properties. *Press* shares are firm, and our list of quotations gives an advance of Rs. 150 in Port Press, Rs. 25 in East India, Rs. 20 in Bellary, Rs. 15 in Albert Co., of Kurrachee, Rs. 10 in Berars and French Press, Rs. 5 in Mofussil Co. and Re. 1 per share in Broach Mills. *Spinning and Weaving Co.'s* shares are in good demand, and with few exceptions rates are higher all round. The only Companies in which prices have undergone a decline are, Alexandra which is Rs. 30, Alliance Rs. 25 and Sonderdass Rs. 5 per share lower. On the other hand there is a rise of Rs. 80 in National, Rs. 50 in Madras United, Rs 40 in Central India, Rs. 35 in Bombay United, Rs. 30 in Great Eastern, Hindustan, and Colabas, Rs. 25 in Dhurrumsey, Jewrez Balloo, Khandeish, Khutao Muccoonjee, and Prince of Wales, Rs. 20 in Manockjee Petit, Rs. 15 in Oriental, Rs. 10 in Morarjee Goculdass, Nursey, and Sholapore, Rs. 7½ in Broach Mills and Rs. 5 in Mazagon. Amongst *Miscellaneous* Companies we have to quote a rise of Rs. 15 in Bombay Burmah Trading Co., and Rs. 10 in Landing and Shipping Company of Kurrachee.

PIECE GOODS.—The transactions of the past week are only estimated at 400 packages from first hands and 1,400 packages from the Bazaar. The market still occupies a waiting position, sellers on the one hand being pretty firm in the hope that the opening of the rains will work an improvement both in the extent of business doing and in prices, while buyers are not disposed to operate with any freedom until they have something tangible to go upon. The future of the market, thus depends almost entirely upon the character of the rains, but should they, as it is hoped, prove favourable, the position is certainly well situated for an improvement. Stocks here and on the way are not excessive had we anything like an average demand to supply, and the up-country markets are but poorly supplied.

In Grey Shirtings there is only a moderate business doing. For 40 and 44 inch some little demand exists at previous prices, but the wider makes are in large supply and difficult of sale. In Printers there is nothing doing, but stocks are small and prices are well supported. For Madapollams and T Cloths a moderate, and for Mulls, Jacconets, and Dhoties a good demand exists, but all at previous prices. In Bleached Goods only a very small business is passing, and there are no movements in prices to notice. Dyed and Printed and Turkey Red Goods continue depressed and out of enquiry. Of local made goods only very fair sales have been made from first hands.

TWIST.—The demand has been less active this week, and a smaller business has been done than last, but the market is fairly steady and prices pretty firm. Local Yarns are quiet, and buyers seem supplied for the time being.

METALS.—*Copper*.—Although the enquiry is not particularly active, the market is rendered firm by the moderate stocks, and prices are As. 4 to As. 8 per cwt. higher. *Yellow Metal* is also firm at a similar improvement in price. *Iron* is firm, but the demand is by no means active, and prices are only just supported. *Lead* is partially As. 4 per cwt lower.

COALS continue depressed, and we have not heard of a single transaction to arrive during the week. Nominally prices are As. 8 to Re. 1 per ton lower, but there are neither buyers nor sellers in the market. For June-July shipment, via Cape, we quote:—

Cardiff	Rs. 20	to Rs.	20½ per ton.
Davison's West Hartley	20	,,	20½
Laird's Welsh do.	18½	,,	19
Watson's Hartley	18½	,,	19

COTTON.—The Liverpool market having been closed for a great portion of the week for the Whitsuntide holidays there has not been a large business doing here, but prices have, nevertheless, been well supported, and in some cases are even Re. 1 to Re. 2 per candy higher.

The purchases during the week in Bombay are estimated at about 9,000 bales consisting of about 5,000 bales Omrawuttee, 1,000 bales Dholleras, 2,500 bales Compta, and 500 bales Ginned Dharwar, &c.

The *Receipts* for the week ending yesterday are 27,208 bales against 36,432 bales last week and 31,000 for the corresponding week last year. The total since 1st September now stands at 863,786 bales against 1,065,000 bales for the same time last year.

The *Clearances for Sea* since last mail left have been 31,053 bales, making a total of 535,175 bales since 1st January against 702,576 bales for the corresponding period last season.

The Monsoon still holds off, and both receipts and shipments are therefore keeping on a more liberal scale than otherwise would have been the case. The opening of the rains, however, can only now be a matter of a few days, and the season will probably close with exports of within a few thousand bales of our previous estimate. Cotton is now being rapidly stored by dealers, but it is difficult until this is completed to arrive at a correct estimate of the Stock. We put the quantity at about 100,000 bales, but before next mail we shall probably be able to give exact details. In any case we shall be very close upon the figures of last year and not dissimilarly situated as regards the quantity held up-country, the deficiency in Compta and Dharwar last year being more than met now by the deficiency in Dholleras, and we shall therefore have even a smaller quantity available for export up to the end of the year than was the case last season.

The following are to-day's quotation for Cotton with equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

New, Full-pressed—			₹ Candy	₹ lb. C. & F.
Oomrawuttee	Good	Ready.	Rs. 210	5 7/16d.
Do.	F. G. F.	,,	,, 204	5¼d.
Do.	G. F.	,,	,, 200	5 3/16d.
Do.	Fully Fair	,,	,, 190	4 15/16d.
Do.	Fair	,,	,, 180	4 11/16d.
Ginned Dharwar	Good	,,	,, 214	5½d.
Dholleras	G. F.	,,	,, 200	5 3/16d.
Do.	F.G.F.	,,	,, 205	5 5/16d.
Do.	Good	,, Nominal	,, 210	5 7/16d.
Westerns	G.F.	,,	,, 195	5 1/16d.
Compta	G.F.	,,	,, 195	5 1/16d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed*.—The demand is slow, but the small supplies of decent quality prevent prices giving way. To-day's quotations are Rs. 6-10 to Rs. 6-11 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is in request at an advance of As. 2 per cwt., Yellow Guzerat being now quoted at Rs. 7-16 to Rs. 7-12½ and Cawnpore Rs. 7-6 to Rs. 7-10 per cwt.

WHEAT for local consumption is very firm, and owners are asking an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy on the strength of the rains keeping off, but for export there is nothing doing, and prices are quite nominal, say, Soft White, Rs. 38½ to Rs. 39; Mixed Rs. 37 to Rs. 38; Red, Rs. 36 to Rs. 37 per candy.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	135
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	20 p. ct	725
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	680
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do.	109

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.c.	810
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. a.	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. ct	900
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	18 p.a.	285

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20 218· 3·0	p. c.	286
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20 13·0 14·6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20 6·0 7·8	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20 21·12½	do.	32
S. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100 1,000	do.	1,102
Do. New Shares	..	£18 19·6·15	do.	345

SILVER RECEIVED AND COINED IN THE MINTS.

	Coin and Bullion received (Assay value.)	Coined and Examined
	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of April.		
Calcutta	41,48,190	1,96,94,113
Bombay	63,11,077	3,23,66,672
Total	1,04,59,267	5,20,60,785
First four months.		
Calcutta	30,97,992	2,02,44,312
Bombay	55,98,571	3,34,91,486
Total	86,96,563	5,37,35,798

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,

AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. CONSETT, 1,104 tons, Captain C. P. Clarke, sailed yesterday for Carwar, in ballast.

THE BARQUE ZODIAC, 375 tons, Captain W. Allely, will sail to-day for Bremerhaven with a cargo of 2,533 bales cotton.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
13	Anglo-India	Everitt	Callao.
	Cape St. Vincent	Prout	Liverpool.
	Beech Holm	Sorenson	Batavia.
	Lizzie Bell	Linton	Portland.
	Consett (s)	Clarke	Carwar.

The barque Zodiac, Allely, to Bremerhaven, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Puttialla, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Vingoria, to Kurrachee.
Ship Stockbridge, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June. 8 Loch Fyne ..... Martin ..... Melbourne, April 15.

DEPARTURES.

June 8.—Steamer *Africa*. Ship Blair Athole, and a French Barque (showed W B Q.)
June 9.—Steamers Rashdad, Satara, Avazeed and [illegible]

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

June. 10 Mecca (s) ..... Rangoon.
Flamingo (s) ..... London.
11 Newcastle ..... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—5 packages hardware, Eabhoy Tyeball.

FROM LONDON.

Mongolia s—500 boxes tinplates, Angus, Fraser and Co; 13 cases medicine of other sorts, Dhurumsey Bhugwan; 7 boxes tinplates, Jewanjee Esmallijee; 4 cases varnish, Abdoolally Sumacoolay.
Jeanie Doughlas—15 casks stationery, Ebrahim Budroodin.
Sumatra s—3 cases glas-ware, Nusserwanjee K Tata.
Benina s—500 barrels slum, Hugh D Finlay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Idiana—1674 cwts linseed, Govindjee Sewjee; 11 tons bones, Kadurbhoy Mumanjee; 175 cwts myrabollams, Gangjee Nurput; 13 bales hides and 27 cwts B horns, Hajee Tabub Arbee.
Rajpoot—675 cwts myrabollams, Forbes; 45 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee; 35 bales wool, Mohmajee Purmanund; 300 bales cotton, Stearn, Hobart and Co; 3 bales hides, Mina Moosa; 40 bales wool, Seanund Fuckerchund; 74 bales wool, Luckmichund Roopchund.
Rydal Hall s—25 cwts turmeric, Valubdass Hensraz; 390 cwts cotton, Govindjee Madhowjee; 10 bales cotton, Ludha Sowjee; 305 bales cotton, Keveldass Tricomdass; 100 bales cotton, Dossabhoy Pallonjee Cama; 62 bales cotton, Rhoodhindass Bhookoondass; 300 cwts myrabollams, Remington and Co; 5½ bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 2 bales hides and 10 bales wool, Ruzubally Allyruza.

FOR LONDON.

Gwaliar s—1 box gold bars (1,08,000), The Agra Bank; 6 bale skins, Syed Ebram Sayab and Co; 6 bales hides and skins, Curim; 67 cases mother-o'-pearl shells, Joonabhoy Lalljee; Ebram 41 cases mother-o'-pearl shells, Dawoodbhoy Hasoun; 12 cases mother-o'-pearl shells, Mamod Corjee; 45 cases mother-o'-pearl shells, Abdoola Mooza; 8 cases mother-o'-pearl shells, Alladin Mamod Dama; 20 cwts elephant teeth, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; 12½ cwts elephant teeth, Munishunker Hurishunker; 12 cwts E teeth, Jairam Damodar; 42 cwts E teeth, Askern Khengar; 46¼ cwts E teeth, Runchordass Girdhurdass; 4¼ cwts E teeth, Abdoolreman Cosman; 8 cwts E teeth, Surriff Durvesh; 14 cwts E teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 15½ cwts E teeth, Mamedjee Hajee Adomjee; 15 cases mother-o'-pearl shells, Hajee Essa.

FOR HAVRE.

Proffer Mahon—160 cwts bones, Abramovitz and Co; 200 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 150 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee and Co.
Rose—28½ cwts pepper, Vinay and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mongolia s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 12th June 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·722
Temperature of the Air	83·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·0
Dew Point	77·2
Relative humidity of Air	·703
Extent of cloudyshy (the whole sky clouded=3)	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	92·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	84·0
General Direction of wind	W, WNW, NW, WNW, W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	223
Fall of Rain	0·00

CALENDAR FOR JUNE, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... 15th, 4h. 42·3m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Fri. 14	2nd Summer Ember day	5 24	6 36	11 4 m 10 40 a	4 14 m 5 5 a
Sat. 15	3rd Summer Ember day	5 24	6 36	11 58 m 11 28 a	5 4 m 5 52 a
Sun. 16	Trinity Sunday.	5 24	6 36	0 31 m	5 47 m 6 36 a
Mon. 17	.....	5 24	6 37	0 11 m 1 9 a	6 28 m 7 16 a
Tues. 18	English Mail expected.	5 25	6 37	0 57 m 1 44 a	7 7 m 7 58 a
Wed. 19	.....	5 25	6 37	1 40 m 2 23 a	7 47 m 8 41 a
Th. 20	Corpus Christy.	5 25	6 37	2 30 m 2 59 a	8 29 m 8 21 a

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 10.

Martelli, Surg, on duty, from Doolalee.

JUNE 12.

Grant, Capt, 85th Lt Infantry, from leave, from England.

JUNE 13.

Fagan, Capt, 2nd Cavalry, on duty, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 13.

Davies, Col, 1st Grenadiers, to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.
Prior, Sub Lieut, 20th Bombay N I, from leave, to Baroda.
Pritchard, Major, R A, on duty, to Secundrabad.
Grant, Capt, 85th Lt Infantry, from leave, to Lucknow.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,

Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters,

Poona, 12th June.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment:—
25th N L I—Lt F G T Welch, Qr Mr, to be Adjt, vice Withers, who vacates on promotion.
With reference to G O No 498, 5th June, Br Genl G T Brice is posted to the Belgaum District.
The appointment of Major T P B Walsh, S C, to be Offg Wing Comdr 12th N I, published in G O C No 965, 6th June, will not have effect until the 15th August next, up to which date, Major Walsh will continue to do general duty at Poona.
Lt G A Mecinlay, Offg Wing Officer on probation, 20th N I, having failed to pass in the native languages, is directed to rejoin the 108th Foot.
Captain R T Frere, R E, having completed a tour of seven years' service in India, will proceed to England.
Surgeon J C Lucas, G M D, is transferred from general duty Poona Division to general duty Northern Division.
So much of G O C of 6th June, as relates to Captain W C Morris, 7th Regt N I, joining the Garrison Course of Instruction at Mhow, is hereby cancelled.
The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers of the Bombay Unattached List have each been awarded the medal with gratuity of £5 for long service and good conduct:—Store Serjts J Buchanan, J McShane, W M Norry, Serjt (Assist Armourer) H Rainbow, Serjt G Skinner, Barrack Serjt J Dentith, Serjt Maj A J Bartlett, Serjt Maj H Nicholls, Serjt Instructor M Campbell, Serjt R Hobbs.
The following orders are confirmed:—
Poona Division—D S Jones, directs as Maj J H Bedford, R E, to assume Comd of the S and M as a temporary measure pending the arrival from England of Lt Col Hills.
Poona Station Order—22nd May, directing Maj Mignon, 5th N L I, to assume charge of the Depot 9th N I, attached to the former Regts in addition to his own duties.
Lt Fendyce, 8th N I, held charge of the Depot, 9th N I, in addition to his own duties from the 15th to the 21st May.
1st Regt Sind Horse—R G, dated 18th May, directing Lieut Francis, Squadron Officer, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commander in addition to his own duties.
5th N L I, R O, 21st May, directing Capt A Poole, Qr Mr, to Officiate as Adjutant in addition to his own duties.
8th Regt N I, R O, 8th May, directing Capt F W V Leckie, Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjt (no other officer being available), vice Capt Donnelly.
Capt Leckie performed the duties of Adjt in addition to his own from the 6th to the 25th May.
24th N I, S O, 2nd June, directing Capt Hay, Wing Officer to Officiate as Wing Commander, vice Lt Col Hawthorn, Officiating as 2nd in Command.
Lt Col C M Smart, 23rd N L I, performed the duties of Station Staff Officer, Indore, in addition to his own, from the 19th to the 21st April.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
3rd Hussars, Lt H C Jackson to Bombay, for 30 days, to appear before a Medical Board.
2nd Foot, Major T Kelly Kenny to remain at Mahableshwur from 10th to 20th June, on M C in extension.
15th Foot, Capt M Murphy to remain at Poona, to 30th June on M C in extension.
1st N I, (Grs) Lt A Wapshare to Teethul, from 6th to 25th June on M C.
Surgeon Major W L Parmer to Bombay, for 30 days, to appear before a Medical Board.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 13.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut J Neville, R E, Public Works Department.
The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Colonel H Beville, C B, Staff Corps, Commandant, 1st Beloch Regiment.
The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for fifteen months, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Conductor J Merriman, Ordnance Department, Bombay.
The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Surgeon J A Howell, Bombay Medical Establishment.
The services of Surgeon J Parker, M D, are placed at the disposal of Government in the Civil Department from the 8th instant.
The following temporary promotion in the Barrack Department is made:—Sub-Conductor E Stanwell to be Acting Conductor from the 20th May, in succession to Acting Conductor G Walshe, proceeded on furlough.
The undermentioned Officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be Major in the Staff Corps from the date specified: Captain J Withers, 4th June 1878.
The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Major G S Stevens, Staff Corps, Commandant, Aden Troops.
Lieut H M Temple, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.
Mr C R Hawkins is appointed Second Lieutenant in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.
The undermentioned Officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut F W Snell, Staff Corps.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Woodward, Acting Extra First Assistant in charge Panch Mahals, is appointed to act as Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta, in addition to his present duties, during the absence of Major H N Reeves, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr A D Pollen to act as Senior Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Poona for the detached station of Sholapur during the absence of Mr Crowe, or until further orders.
The Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A D Pollen to be also a Joint Sessions Judge of Poona, for the disposal of such cases as the Sessions Judge of Poona may make over to him for trial.
Major F W Tee to be appointed to act as Superintendent of the G I P Railway Police until further orders.
Mr A L P Larken is appointed to Act as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad until further orders.
Mr G Druitt to be Third Grade Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Ratnagiri, but to continue to act as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Surat, until further orders.
His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Naro Mahadeo to be Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Junnar, in the Poona District.
Surgeon-Major C G Ross has been appointed Superintendent of the Criminal Jail at Satara, vice Surgeon Bainbridge.
Mr J Monteath is appointed to act as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Poona and Assistant Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan until further orders.
The Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr C P B Wiltshire, Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Dharwar, with power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes in the Dharwar District.
Mr H J H Henderson, District Superintendent of Police, Shikarpur, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for three months.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Govind Vithal Karkare, lately appointed Reporter on the Native Press and Registrar of Native Publications, continues further orders.
Mr Atmaram Vinayek Pathar is appointed to act as Reporter on the Native Press and Registrar of Native Publications during the absence of Mr G V Karkare, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr H L Holland, Assitant Superintendent, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey and Assessment, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.
Mr W S Price, Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Maratha Country, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr G M Woodrow, Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, Ganesh Khind, Poona, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year.
Surgeon Khurshedjee Ardeshir Dalal, M B C M, to act as Civil Surgeon, Kaladgi, during the absence of Dr Barker, or till further orders.

HIGH COURT—JUNE 14.

(Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY and the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

In the Appeal Court.

365-76—Tyabjee and S.—Navalchundbhai Nathoobhai vs Kevalbhai Jaichund—Lynch and T.—Part heard.
268-77—Muljee and M P Barbhaya and another vs Moses Rowbin—K Balkuna and B.

(Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

415-77—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomed Hajee Ally vs The Frere S and W Co—Macfarlane and Green.
718-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—Vonmallee Withaldas and another vs Hurjeewan Mohundass and others—Macfarlane, G Ardaseer, H Muljee and B.
756-77—Shapurjee and T—Kursetjee Rustomjee C and others vs Kessowjee Jadowjee—Craigie, Lynch and O.
43-78—J C Cama—Ambabai vs Tatia Ayljee—Nanu and H.

EXTRAORDINARY JURISDICTION.

175-77—Macfarlane and Co—Ardaseer Hormujee Wadia vs Anundrao Damothur Senay—H Bicknell.

OVERLAND SUMMARY

OF

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO Rs. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BEG—March 8th, at her residence, Cambridge Terrace, Sydney N. S. Wales, the wife of the Revd. Wasir Beg, M. D., LL. D., Minister of Chalmers' Church, Alfred Park, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

FORBES—WENDEN—June 13th, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, M. A., assisted by the Rev. A. G. Lewis, B. A., the Rev. J. F. Forbes, B. A., Chaplain of Baroda, eldest son of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Forbes, of Bombay, to Edith Palin Wenden, second daughter of the late Henry Wenden, Esquire.

DEATHS.

WILLIAMSON—June 13th, at the "Firs," Powder Works, Mazagon, Caroline Violette, the beloved wife of Ernest Williamson, F. W. D. (Railway), very deeply regretted. The funeral will take place this evening at 4-30 o'clock. Friends will please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

CASSIDY—June 4th, at Madras, Anna Cassidy, aged 82 years, widow of the late Mr John Cassidy, and daughter of the late Major Clemons, of the Madras Army.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1878.

ALTHOUGH the Government gained an easy victory in the debate on the Indian Contingent by declaring that they would treat Lord Hartington's motion, if it were passed, as a vote of want of confidence, we have abundant proofs, in many of the speeches made in Parliament and of the leading articles even in papers that support Lord Beaconsfield's foreign policy, that the action of the Ministry in this matter had created profound uneasiness and distrust, and that the Constitutional question as to the employment of Indian troops on service in Europe will be raised again as soon as the present crisis is over. The *Times*, which, since it ratted to the Ministerial side, has tried to outdo the *Daily Telegraph* in the uncompromising vehemence of its defence of all that Lord Beaconsfield says and does, speaks of the Constitutional question as "a bugbear," but is obliged to own that "the ultimate questions "raised by this movement of the Indian troops" are by no means "settled and put aside." The debate in the House of Commons was less interesting than might have been expected, because so many members on both sides of the House thought the time inopportune for determining an issue which, however serious in itself, faded into insignificance in comparison with the momentous issue of peace or war for England, the decision upon which could not but be left to the present Ministry. We are not surprised that, in these circumstances, some prominent Liberals who have hitherto supported the foreign policy of the Government, but who could not condone a grave breach of Constitutional law, left the House without taking any part in the division. But we must demur to the extraordinary doctrine laid down by the *Times*, that Parliament should have done nothing because there had been no popular agitation against the summoning of Indian troops to Malta. Our contemporary says:—"We are very far "from underrating the importance of the Con"stitutional question in dispute, but we should "be sorry to think that the safety of the Con"stitution depended on the result of a party "division in the House of Commons. As Mr. "Gladstone said on Tuesday, the question of "Ship Money seemed a simple question in itself, "but the people of England, with instinctive "political sagacity, discerned its importance, "and settled it for themselves once for all. If "the people of England entertained any real "fear that their Constitutional liberties had "again been seriously infringed, they would "speedily express their views with a decision to "which even Parliamentary majorities would "have to yield." Surely, the theory of the English Constitution is that everything, even the safety of the State, "depends on the result "of a party division in the House of Commons." Parliament rules the country; and it was called into existence for the express purpose of [illegible] the rights of the people without having recourse to those old weapons of insurrection and civil war to which the *Times* makes its appeal. The people will, no doubt

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE CONGRESS PRELIMINARIES.

BERLIN, JUNE 13.

Prince Gortschakoff and Count Andrassy arrived here this morning. Prince Bismarck and Lord Beaconsfield had a conference last evening, which lasted two hours. Count Shouvaloff afterwards had an interview with Prince Bismarck.

The Turkish Plenipotentiaries will arrive here to-morrow evening, meanwhile the Turkish Ambassador here will represent Turkey at the opening of the Congress, which takes place to-morrow.

DEATH OF THE EX-KING OF HANOVER.

The ex-King of Hanover died yesterday.

SPEECH BY SIR M. HICKS-BEACH.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

In a speech made by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Colonial Secretary, at a Conservative banquet yesterday, he said England at the Congress will adhere to Lord Salisbury's Circular, and that the Porte must retain the necessary independence in order to perform its sovereign functions.

EGYPTIAN STOCK.

Egyptian Stock is again excited in consequence of the confidence felt as to the results of the enquiry being made by the Foreign Financial Commissioners.

THE ENGLISH HARVEST.

The English harvest prospects are unfavorable, the crop being partially damaged by continuous and excessive rains.

AN AUSTRALIAN STEAMER ASHORE.

ADEN, JUNE 13.

The Steamer Garonne, bound from London to Australia, has been ashore at Ras Haffoon for three days, but has got off after having jettisoned 150 tons of cargo, and proceeded on her voyage. Two passengers, named Sowerby and Boyce, were drowned. No tidings have been heard of the life-boat which was sent from the steamer to Aden on the 7th inst.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats strong.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dholleras ..... 5 1-16d.

The Manchester Market closed for holidays till Monday next.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight.. 1-8⅝

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 80½

4½ per cent. do. 81

5½ per cent. do. 89½

3 per cent. Consols for Account 95⅞

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 112½

Bar Silver ..... 53⅜ to ½

Arrivals.—Achille.

Departures.—Nubia.

About £450,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, JUNE 13, 9-18 P.M.

Following from Hongkong: Manilla Mail 5 p. m, to-morrow, Friday.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JUNE 13.

CANNANORE, 5-20 p.m.—Weather incessant rain; wind SW.; thermometer max 81; min. 72; W. B. 78; barometer 29-75. Fall of rain 2 inches 7 cents.

CALICUT, 11 a.m.—Weather fine, but cloudy, wind S.W. W.S.W. 5; thermometer 87-5; barometer 29.830.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind NE. SW.

TUTICORIN, 3-36 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W.; thermometer 86; barometer 29-86.

COCHIN, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W.S.W.; thermometer 90.

WE hear that there was a very heavy storm at Mahableshwar on Tuesday afternoon, beginning at 3 and lasting till 7-30 o'clock. It rained also during part of Tuesday night. At Poona yesterday the rain had cleared off, and the weather was again fine.

IN our Constantinople letter published yesterday, the name of the leader in the daring attempt to set free ex-Sultan Murad was misprinted Ali *Suair*, for Ali Suavi.

THE hearing of the case against the native editors of Surat and four others was resumed before Mr. Lely, the special magistrate, at the Surat Castle on Tuesday last, when five more witnesses were called for the prosecution. The evidence of three of them was intended to show that prisoners Nos. 4, 5, and 6, who are now on bail, were inciting people to close their shops before the day of the riots by adjuring them by the oath of the "four sins." The evidence of two out of these three witnesses also went to show that, at the invitation of the last three prisoners, they attended at the house of the first, where they saw an assemblage of some fifty persons of different castes, and that the first prisoner advised them, if they wished the licence tax taken off, to do as the people of the city had done in connection with the salt tax some years ago, *i.e.*, attack the judge's bungalow, throw stones, break the tiles of his roof, &c. Goolabdas also said, in answer to some one, that, if there was a riot and arrests were made, he would send for barristers from Bombay and defend those who might be arrested. Prisoners Nos. 2 and 3, the editors, were present on the occasion and remarked that what Goolabdas had said was right. The fourth witness was the first of the "respectable witnesses" promised to be called for the prosecution, namely, the Nugger Sett of Surat; but the prosecution got very little out of him; and as they wished to treat him as a hostile witness, permission was granted to reserve his further examination. The last witness was a son of prisoner No. 6 who was a spectator in court and was called into the witness-box notwithstanding a protest made by the prisoners' counsel. His evidence, however, as might have been expected, was chiefly of a negative character and was not concluded when the court adjourned. In reference to the prisoners being brought into court with handcuffs on and ropes tied to their arms, in disobedience of the magistrate's order, a further enquiry is going on; and it appears that the head constable of the armed police sent the prisoners in that condition from the jail to the court, because he thought he could not do otherwise without the orders of Rao Saheb Motilal, the Police Inspector in charge of the case.

THE second case against Mr. Dewey, late Goods Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, in Bombay, in which he is charged with receiving a bribe of Rs. 30 from the *mehta* of a forwarding firm in Bombay, was commenced yesterday, and was adjourned to Thursday next. A noticeable feature in yesterday's trial was that the learned gentleman employed for the defence declined to cross-examine the witnesses, having apparently made up his mind that his client will be committed for trial and resolving to reserve his defence for the Sessions.

ANOTHER big gun was removed towards the Breach Candy battery last night. The Municipal steam-roller spluttered and puffed, and the men of the 66th puffed with it will, but after all the progress made was exceedingly slow and monotonous. It stuck in the Falkland Road, one of its wheels breaking through a drain, rendering all attempts to pull it out futile. Further efforts will be made this evening to extricate it.

TRUSTWORTHY accounts have reached India of marching and counter-marching and considerable movement of Russian troops beyond the Oxus: and this is supposed to be a sort of counter-demonstration to the despatch of our Indian Expeditionary Force. The authorities here are believed to regard it as a mere *brutum fulmen*. The Russians have no soldiers to spare in Central Asia: whilst their own new-made subjects, most of them, still require a good deal of looking after.

MANY of our military readers will be glad to learn that the recent restriction against both privilege and general leave has been removed, as regards every officer who can rejoin his regiment at 72 hours' notice. The order was telegraphed from Simla to all divisional headquarters yesterday.

THE *Englishman*—"The result of the blunder which resulted the other day in the despatch of 18-ton guns to Madras by sea, instead of by land, our readers know. On the arrival of the steamer with the guns in the Madras roads, the captain and the consignees look first at the guns and then at one another, and then at one another and again at the guns, in blank despair, and finally the guns are taken round to Bombay, thence to be despatched to Madras by railway, the route which the commonest cooly might from the first have known to be the only practicable one." This does not describe the whole absurdity of the position, for it is said to have been discovered that the Railway Company has no carriages strong enough to carry the guns.

Two Parliamentary papers have been issued, giving the weekly wage and the yearly wage of the army. The weekly wage of a private soldier is at the highest (Household Cavalry) £1 1s. 10d., and at the lowest (Infantry of the line) 13s. 3½d. Four per cent. of the rank and file of a regiment are allowed to be married; these men receive additional accommodation and furniture for their wives and families and an additional allowance of fuel at a cost of 1d. a-day or £1 10s. 5d. a year. The second paper gives the estimated equivalent yearly wage of the Militia, the Army Reserve, and Yeomanry. By a note it is stated that a prudent soldier can deposit 3s. a week at least in the savings-bank and become master of a capital of £50 on terminating six years' service and being transferred to the Reserve.

THE Duke of Cambridge, Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, visited Woolwich on May 23, to make his annual inspection of the troops under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles L. D'Aguilar, K. C. B. His Royal Highness, who was accompanied by Gen. Lord Napier of Magdala, G. C. B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar; Gen. Sir Charles H. Ellice, K.C.B., Adjutant-Gen. to the Forces; Col. T. D. Baker, C.B., Assistant-Adjutant-Gen.; Col. R.P. Radcliffe, Deputy-Adjutant-Gen. Royal Artillery; and Col. C. Tyrwhitt, C. B., Aide-de-Camp, arrived by special train at half-past 10 o'clock, and was met at the Arsenal station by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles L. D'Aguilar, Commandant, and Staff, including Col. F. Markham, Assist. Adjutant-Gen. Royal Artillery; Col. A. H. King, Assist. Quartermaster-Gen. Royal Artillery; and Capt. A. G. Dugdale, Aide-de-Camp, and an escort of the Royal Horse Artillery. Before proceeding to the Review ground his Royal Highness and Staff rode to the Ordnance Store Department of the Royal Arsenal and inspected a number of horses belonging to the Transport Branch of the Army Service Corps, loaded with camp equipage, military stores of various kinds, and provisions on pack saddles in a manner suitable for conveyance by narrow mountain paths or across country where there are no paths. The 7-pounder guns, ammunition, and baggage for the Abyssinian Expedition were for the most part carried in a similar manner upon the backs of mules, but the army pack-saddle has been greatly improved since that campaign, and a plan has been quite recently introduced by which the burden is not only kept clear of the spine, but is prevented from bearing with undue pressure upon the ribs or any part of the body. The horses selected to represent the pack mules were young and high-spirited animals, and some of them resented the unaccustomed task. Some carried litters for sick or wounded men, one on each side; some huge hampers of medical and surgical necessaries; other boxes of ammunition, and other leather sacks, with hatchets, adzes, spades, picks, and other useful tools, strapped upon them to the number of 50 or so per horse. The forces on the Common were drawn up in the usual formation in line, and consisted of three batteries of the Royal Horse Artillery, eight batteries of Royal Field Artillery, the 1st and 3rd Battalions of the Rifle Brigade. The general appearance and behaviour of the whole force on the ground were admirable. Most of the batteries of Artillery were of exceptional strength, but this was especially the case with O Battery of the 5th Brigade. This battery had a double line of artillery waggons in rear of the guns, and had a fine train of eight horses to every gun and every waggon. Instead of the 80 horses which generally complement of a battery of Field Artillery on a peace footing, this battery had about 200, and the number of men comprising it, instead of the ordinary 120, was at least 250. The two battallions of the Rifle Brigade, to which the Duke of Connaught was Brigadier, marched with their well-known quick step, and after marching past moved off the ground. Some of the men composing the batteries wore the new helmet, while other batteries still retained the busby. At the close of the inspection, his Royal Highness expressed himself highly gratified.

THE experiments with a 6in. breechloader, submitted to the test by Sir William Armstrong, have been completed at Shoeburyness, to which place the gun was removed at the close of the preliminary experiments of the proof butts adjoining the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and the gun has been handed over to the maker. It has made some excellent practice, and the velocities recorded have been very high, heavy charges of pebble powder having been employed, with projectiles of from 60lbs. to 70lbs. in weight. The breech arrangement, which is on the French screw system, has been greatly improved by the introduction of the Elswick gas check, or "obdurater," a steel pup which expands in rear of the chamber and completes the gas-tight joint. The performance of the gun has satisfied the War Office authorities of its merits, though the simpler muzzleloading system still has the preference, but at the same time the antipathy to breechloading guns has so far abated that it has been decided to make a wholesale conversion of the old 32-pounder smooth bore cast iron guns into breechloading guns and to use them in flank defences. It has also been found more convenient to load these particular guns at the breech than at the muzzle, chiefly on account of its being necessary to mount them on carriages which do not recoil; they will fire heavy charges of case shot at short ranges.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S speech last Monday evening (says *Truth*) upon the concealment of the destination of Indian troops from Parliament was characteristic. It amounted to this: "Do not speak to the man at the wheel; I am steering the vessel of State, and whether it be wrecked or whether it be brought safely into port is no affair of yours. As for this silly constitutional question, I shall not condescend to argue with you about it. You have heard my Chancellor expound my views of the English Constitution. They are those upon which I mean to act, therefore you are only wasting valuable time in protesting against them." Whilst Lord Beaconsfield thus loftily laid down the law of personal Government in the House of Lords, his clerks in the House of Commons have been allowed to defend him as each best pleased. They have taken advantage of this qualified liberty of argument to contradict each other. No sooner does one evolve from his brain an excuse than another evolves something which entirely upsets the excuse of his predecessor. And with touching unanimity the rank and file applaud them all.

I REGRET (says *Truth*) that Lord Beaconsfield has increased his Cabinet, because that are large before. Secresy, unity, and decision are not usually to be commanded in an assembly of thirteen, and the inevitable result is an inner Cabinet, which last, however, has always been a part of the system of the present Prime Minister. When one remembers that neither Mr. Burke nor Sir James Macintosh ever sat in a Cabinet, it is indeed marvellous to see such mediocrities as the Duke of Northumberland and Lord John Manners included. Seven was formerly the number of the Cabinet. Sir Robert Peel thought twelve too many, and Lord Wellesly (during the negotiations of 1812) expressed an opinion that twelve was the very outside limit conformable with the proper dispatch of business. Mr. Gladstone was much to blame for admitting individuals to his Cabinet whose claims were contemptible. Whenever the Liberals do return to office the chiefs will have a noisy time of it, for there are not, and could not be Cabinet offices sufficient for one-fourth of those whose magnificent pretensions are only equalled by their insignificant qualifications. It appears to me that there is no reason whatever why the Cabinet should at any time exceed ten, and the excluded heads of departments could always be summoned when decisions relating to their respective offices were to be taken.

ACCORDING to the *New York Times* the eccentric spellist and humourist—as the Americans understand humour—Bill Nye (Mr Henry W. Shaw) is reported to have made more money than almost any American author by persistent working of his peculiar vein of humour. Some years he has got 4,000 dols from a weekly newspaper for his exclusive contributions; has made 5,000 or 6,000 dols. by lecturing, and has had a profit from his Almanack of 8,000 or 9,000 dols. more—18,000 to 20,000 dols. per annum. That is five or six times as much as Emerson, Hawthorne, Lowell, or Holmes has ever made. These figures will only seem astonishing to those unacquainted with the immense sums paid to humorous writers in this country.

A MODEL BRIDE.—The days of plagues have veritably returned, locusts, flies, famine, we know not what the future may bring, nor do we yet know the consequences of the visit of the locusts. Notwithstanding all this, people are being married, and given in marriage; it is rather better than in the days mention in Scripture that took place at St. Stephen's Church, Otacamund, some time last month, but this kind of domestic occurrence happens so seldom up here that the occasion referred to is worth mentioning, for its rarity and also for the prettiness of that wedding in particular. The service was full choral; the choir and the clergy, cassocks and surplices complete, met the bride at the church door and preceded her up the aisle to the chancel steps, singing a suitable hymn the while; there the first part of the marriage service was read, the remainder after whither the bride and bridegroom followed the Rev. H. Pope, and A. C. Taylor, who together tied the nuptial knot. The slow pace at which the choir moved up the church must have been rather trying to the bride's nervous system, but it gave the spectators, with whom the church was filled, ample time to note the fashion of the bride's toilet, which was unexceptionable. I cannot go into the details of a modiste's vocabulary, but the *tout ensemble* was stylish and elegant. Report says that the bride was her own milliner and dress-maker for the occasion; if so, she might well be proud of her handy work, and her husband rejoice in having a sensible and useful helpmeet,—a consideration of no mean value in these extravagant days. If young ladies were more like the one just wedded, perhaps marriages would be more frequent: spinsters should consider this.—*Ootacamund correspondent of the Madras Times.*

THE COMING MONSOON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having just come across from Aden, I have formed the impression that we are going to have a fair amount of rain this season, for the following reasons:—

We are all aware (or should be) that the monsoon wind when it leaves Africa is a hot, dry strong breeze, and that it absorbs its moisture in its passage across the broad expanse of sea between that and our own Continent. Now, like the boy who was sent into an orchard to gather a sack of apples, when he got half way along the weight of the apples made a hole in the bag on his back, and they began to drop out almost as fast as he put them in, and the consequence was, when he got to the gate at the other end his sack was nearly empty. We have not had a single shower of rain all the way, so none of the apples have dropped out, from which I infer (not very logically, I will admit) that the monsoon will strike our shores with its sack well laden with the blessed rain which brings back the smiling green to our land and gladdens the hearts of the famine-stricken poor who have suffered so much lately.

This is my opinion, although it is not supported by very strong arguments, or scientific instances, but it is pleasant sometimes to come down off one's stilts, and make an assertion not founded on either Hamilton, Moore, Hoyle, or Cocker.

COL. CASPE.

CHARGES OF INCITING TO RIOT AGAINST NATIVE EDITORS AT SURAT.

ADJOURNED HEARING AT SURAT CASTLE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

SURAT, JUNE 10.

THE enquiry in this case, which was adjourned at Bulsar on the 3rd inst., was resumed this [being the eleventh] day before Mr. F. S. P. Lely, the Special Magistrate, in the Court of the First Assistant Collector and Magistrate at the Surat Castle. The prisoners were placed at the bar in the following order:—1, Goolabdas Bhaidas; 2, Muncharam Ghellabhoy; 3, Kikabhoy Purbhoodas; 4, Gunputram Amberam; 5, Hurjeevun Mhowjee; and 6, Narranshunker Chandrashunker. Mr. Kevulram Oomedram, Public Prosecutor at Surat, with Mr. Kalikbhoy Lalloobhoy appeared for the prosecution. Mr. P. M. Mehta defended all the accused. A larger number of the native public than was seen on any previous occasion crowded the Court and its entrances—many mounting the ramparts of the Castle, at considerable risk, to have a peep at what was going on.

As the Magistrate, who was slightly indisposed, took his seat on the bench at 12-15 p. m., the first three accused were brought in with handcuffs on, an iron rod being passed through each handcuff, and tightened with padlocks fastened at each end of the rod. They were further secured with flaxen ropes tied to the right arm of each of the three accused. The last three accused had been released on bail and answered to their recognisances. The second prisoner brought to the Court's notice that they had been kept in that condition more than two hours.

The Magistrate remarked that he had passed an order at Bulsar that the accused were not to be manacled, as they were not likely to run away; and enquired of Mr. Motilal, police inspector in charge of the case, as to who was responsible for disobeying that order?

Mr. Motilal.—I have no authority in the jail where the prisoners are kept. I have authority only in the Castle chowkey. The jail naik came to ask me this morning how the prisoners were to be brought from the jail to the Court, whether to be handcuffed and tied or not? I did not say either aye or no, but left it to him to act according to his discretion.

The Court sheristedar said that no order had been sent to the Superintendent of the Jail regarding the manner in which the prisoners were to be brought to the Court. A petition had been presented to the Court, but their vakil should be allowed to communicate with them.

The Magistrate again enquired, whether Mr. Motilal was not responsible for disobeying the order?

Mr. Motilal said he was not, as he had no power to give orders in the jail.

The Magistrate instructed the sheristedar to write to the jail authorities not to handcuff the accused again.

Mr. P. M. Mehta said he should certainly have been glad if by the pleadings for the prisoners they themselves confessed their error instead of the accused having had to complain to the Court of the petty oppression practised towards them by the police inspector, Mr. Motilal. He was the person who was in charge of the case and had the custody of the prisoners. This occurrence had taken place because the police inspector —whom Mr. Mehta boldly taxed with having trumped up the whole case—had indulged in a petty spite against the accused, and had dragged them through the streets of Surat with fetters on their hands and ropes tied to their arms, had sought to attach a stigma to them. But the police inspector was not contend with dragging them through the streets in that degrading condition; but he actually wanted his spite so far as to place the prisoners in that very condition before the Court. So far, Mr. Mehta urged, there had been a gross contempt of Court.

The Magistrate thought the prisoners were at their own request brought in Court in that state, so that his Worship might see them as they were.

Mr. Mehta said Motilal was perfectly cognizant of the order of the Court, and in spite of the order he had allowed his own policemen to practise this petty, spiteful oppression, and had on the instant to open that prison-like disgrace of being paraded in the streets. His Worship would remember that the policemen, who brought the accused from the jail, were Motilal's own men. The learned counsel protested on behalf of the prisoners against this base oppression, which was harsh and unjustifiable. He came forward boldly to say that the whole case had been got up by this police inspector; and it was impossible for the accused to prove their innocence whilst this man was in the exercise of full power. In the interests of justice and fair play, it was the duty of Government seriously to consider his removal during the pendency of the proceedings in this case. At any rate, there had been a gross contempt of Court in this instance.

The Magistrate said no written order had been sent to the Superintendent of the Jail, who was in charge of the prisoners; and it was quite clear Mr. Motilal was not responsible. A verbal order had been issued at Bulsar that the prisoners were not to be fettered; but a verbal order was liable to misunderstood, and Mr. Motilal might not have considered himself justified by a verbal order to interfere with the discretion of the jail naik regarding the manner in which the prisoners were to be brought through the streets of the city. His Worship did not think the strictures upon Mr. Motilal were justifiable.

Mr. Mehta said he would not be misunderstood. There was no rule or order to compel Motilal to tie and fetter the prisoners while being brought to the Court; and when the naik went to him for instructions that morning, he (Motilal) ought to have exercised his discretion: whereas —as he himself admitted,—he told the naik nothing—he therefore left everything in the Court's distinct order, of which he had had personal knowledge.

The Magistrate said he could see no necessity for any further strictures on the point.

Mr. Jehangirsha Ardasir, examined by the Public Prosecutor, said:—I am head inspector of police. I remember the closing of the shops in Surat on the 1st or 2nd April last. I was at first district inspector from the 1st April; but on the 3rd or 4th April, I took charge of the office of city inspector. The witness then gave evidence of what he had seen of the riots of the 5th April last, similar to that which he had given in the riot cases.

Devising Joharsing, a police sowar, Munjee Narayen, of the Parsee Dispensary, and Pandoorunker Lalshanker, formerly head clerk in the Collector's Office, were also examined and gave evidence similar to that which they had respectively given in the riot cases. The last named witness further said:—There was a large crowd of persons at the shops on the evening of the 3rd April last. Prisoners Nos 2 and 3 addressed the crowd to this effect, "It is your folly which has led you to close your shops. You should open your shops. You are only injuring yourself. The Collector has no authority to take off the tax. Open your shops and take the proper course which is to memorialize the Government. If you authorize us, we shall prepare a proper memorial and do other things in a constitutional manner." I did not on that occasion see this man (the witness Cassiram Nurrotum, who was called into Court.)

Mr. Mehta said he might remind the Court that the prosecution had not yet thought proper to explain whether the witness Cassiram had been tendered a pardon or not before he gave his evidence. The Court also had made the enquiry; but no answer had been given.

The Magistrate said the point could be settled at the close of the proceedings.

Krishnashunker continued.—Other persons besides prisoners Nos. 2 and 3 addressed the crowd on the 3rd April. They urged views contrary to those of the prisoners. Mr. Macpherson, Sessions Judge, came to the Castle. Mr. Ollivant, the Collector, went down to receive him, and they afterwards went away.

Vajoolal Raghoobhoy said.—I am City Magistrate, Surat. By order of the District Magistrate I went to search the house of the witness, Cassiram Nurrotum, on the 8th inst. I found in the house this paper [produced.] I produced it in the same state in which I found it. [The paper mentioned a few taxes which had been increased by Government within a few years.]

The above witness, although a judicial officer of some rank, took his shoes off outside the Court. They were native shoes.

Hargovun Nurrotum, examined by Mr. Kallabhoy, said.—I am an assistant teacher in a school, and live jointly with my brother Cassiram Nurrotum. I remember the closing of the shops and the riot in Surat. On the 1st April last, a boy came to our house to call my brother Cassiram, in consequence of what the boy said, Cassiram went out. The boy was 12 or 14 years of age. My brother told me on the 4th April that he had been at a meeting held at the Nugger Sett's house. He was in Surat two or four days after that. He then left Surat and returned home after a few days. There was a search made in my house. I was not present at the first search. On Saturday last, I was present at a search of my house made by Vajoolal, when a paper was found.

The Court then adjourned until to-morrow [Tuesday] morning.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme will be played by the Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening:—

March	We don't want to fight
Overture	Die Entführung
Quadrille	Chickamanga
Selection	Attilla
Waltzes	Fairy Visions
Galop	Troopers

THE quantity of wheat shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of April was 59,376 cwts. valued at Rs. 3,23,872.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 3rd June was Rs. 1,32,15,081, add silver received during the week Rs. 3,13,106. The sum of Rs. 13,00,000 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 1,22,28,187. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 4,19,626 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 11th June, was 506, being 23 more than in the preceding week, 416 less than the total of the week ending 12th June 1877, and 75 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 255 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 38·97. There were 178 deaths from remittent fever, which are 23 less than the previous week and 170 less than the same period last year. There were 23 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 10 deaths during the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 54, 24, and 21, respectively, as compared with 51, 36, and 28 last year.

SELLING OPIUM WITHOUT A LICENCE.—A Chinaman, named Thanow Athow, was yesterday fined Rs. 20 by the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for selling opium without a licence.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Mahomedan servant, named Faiz Mahomed, in the employ of one Kadur Bux, a merchant residing at Dhobie Talao, was convicted of stealing currency notes to the value of Rs. 330, the property of his master. He was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

CAUSING MISCHIEF.—Yesterday, a tramway inspector appeared before Mr. W. Webb, at the Fort Police Court, and obtained a summons against Mr. James Murphy, an engine driver of the G. I. P. R. Company, charging him with causing mischief by placing a fog signal on the tramway line in Shaik Abdool Rayman Street on the 4th instant, thereby wilfully frightening the horses attached to the car. The summons was made returnable on the 26th instant.

HOUSE TRESPASS.—A noted character, named Rammiah Dhunnia, was yesterday convicted, at the Girgaum Police Court, by the Hon Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, of committing house trespass in the dwelling house of Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwallah on the 23rd May last, and was sentenced to three months' hard labour. The prisoner, in endeavouring to escape from the above gentleman's house, stumbled, and in the fall he fractured one of his ribs. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment, where he had his deposition taken by a Magistrate, falsely charging Mr. Rustomjee Sorabjee Dinshaw Adenwallah and five others, who were that gentleman's servants with assaulting him on the occasion. The charge was groundless; it was consequently dismissed by the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday.

PRICES FALLING IN POONA.—The rain we have already had, Wednesday and on Tuesday, has brought down the prices already. The banyas have had to take one or two rupees off every pailah of the various kinds of grain. We hope the rain will continue, and that prices will be still further lowered, till they go down to what they were three years ago. There has been a good fall of rain on the Kartrij ghat and the neighbouring villages.—*Deccan Herald.*

RAIN BETWEEN MAHABLESHWUR AND SHERWELL.—On Tuesday afternoon, heavy rain fell between Mahableshwur and Sherwell.—*Poona Observer.*

A DANGEROUS ADVENTURE AND PROVIDENTIAL SPECIFIC.—Mr. Thorpy, an assistant station master on the G. I. P. Railway, met with a miraculous escape on the morning of Tuesday last. He went to the undertaker to order a coffin for guard Sutherland who expired at Deolali cholera, and the offending home tried to shut a window, when he was bit by a carpet snake. He had the presence of mind to burn the bitten part with gunpowder and subsequently with caustic, and effected a cure. The snake measured three feet in length. We are glad to state he is now doing well. He went to order a coffin for a friend, but very near got into it himself.—*Id.*

THE KHOJAH MOHLA MURDER.

THE adjourned inquest was resumed yesterday by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, at the J. J. Hospital, into the circumstances connected with the death of Hussonbhoy Goolam Hussein Jan, when the following further evidence was adduced:—

Goolam Hussein Allana deposed.—I am a writer in the service of one Tharia Topun, a merchant, and live at Dongree Bazaar. I knew the deceased, he was the mookee of the Khojah sect, I am a member of that sect. About 2 or 2-15 p.m. yesterday, I was sitting in my master's office in Samjee Hussajee Street, also called Khojah Mohla—the office is in an open verandah on the ground floor—when I saw the deceased standing in the street, about nine or ten paces from my master's office. I saw the man hereupresent whose name is Killu Kuttoo. I heard no conversation between them, but I saw Killu Kuttoo stab the deceased three times with a knife. The knife was like this (produced). After the third stab the deceased got down in the street, and a great crowd of people collected around him. In about 2 or 3 minutes afterwards a policeman came up, and Killu Kuttoo told him that he had struck the deceased, and he gave the policeman a knife which he had with him. The deceased was placed in a charpoy, and carried and placed in front of a house about 10 paces from where he was stabbed. Dr. DeGama and Dr. DeSouza came there in a minute or two afterwards and attended to the wounds of the deceased. There has been an old standing dispute in the Khojah community, and that community was divided into two parties, but some months ago a third party arose. I do not know the particulars connected with these divisions amongst the Khojahs. There were many persons in the street at the time when the deceased was struck, but nobody was near the deceased and Killu Kuttoo. I never lost sight of the deceased and Killu Kuttoo from the time when the deceased was struck until the policeman came up to them. I saw nobody strike the deceased except Killu Kuttoo. Killu Kuttoo belonged to the party of the deceased, until about 5 or 7 days ago, when he seceded and joined the party of Heerjeebhoy Jamul and Kullian Gangjee. After the deceased had been struck, I heard him ask Killu Kuttoo why he had struck him, to which Killu Kuttoo replied, "you are my great enemy."

Duheerjee Jamsjee deposed—I am a policeman, No. 998 B, and do duty in Israel Mohla. About 2 p. m. yesterday I was at my post in Israel Mohla when I heard some passers-by say that a murder had been committed in Khoja Mohla. I immediately went to Khoja Mohla (a) about 125 paces from where I was standing. When I got there I saw the deceased standing in the street, and my attention was directed to him because I saw his clothes saturated with blood. His left hand was placed against his chest. Standing alongside of the deceased was Killu Kuttoo. I examined the body of the man here present, who says his name is Killu Kuttoo. I saw this knife in his right hand, the blade was open. I seized his right hand, which he said he was not going to resist the police, and pointing to the deceased he said, "I have done for that pig. He is dead." The knife was then taken from Killu Kuttoo handed me the knife, and I subsequently gave it to a policeman named Syud. It had fresh blood on it when it was handed to me. I arrested Killu Kuttoo and at once took him to the Musjid Bridge Police Station.

Govind Essoo deposed—I am policeman, No. 394B, and on duty at Musjid Bunder Police Chowkey. About 2 p. m. yesterday I heard that a murder had been committed in Khojah Mohla. I was then at the Musjid Bunder Chowkey. I ran to Khojah Mohla, and on the way there I met policeman No. 998B, and he had the man here present, who says his name is Killu Kuttoo, in his custody. I ran on to Khojah Mohla, and there I saw the deceased lying on a charpoy at the side of the street. He was dressed only in a pair of pyjamas. I saw wounds on his chest, and side and hand. Mr. Mills was present, and he directed me to take the deceased to the J. J. Hospital. The deceased was carried on the hospital charpoy on which he was lying. We got to the hospital about 2-30 p. m. and remained there with the deceased for about an hour, when I went away. The deceased was alive when I left the hospital. When I returned to the hospital about 5½ or 6 o'clock in the evening I saw that the deceased was dead.

Here the dying declaration of Hussonbhoy Goolam Hussein Jan was put in as evidence and read to the jury by the Coroner. It was as follows:—

I am the principal of the Khojah Jamat. About 5 minutes past 2 o'clock this afternoon the man before me, Killu Kuttoo, seized me near the house of Noora Demanee and said to me will you escape alive from my hand. He showed me a knife now presented to me, and said here is a knife in my hand. I said what fault have I committed to you? With the third stab the deceased got down in the street, and a great crowd of people collected around him. In about 2 or 3 minutes afterwards a policeman came up, and Killu Kuttoo told him that he had struck the deceased, and he gave the policeman a knife which he had with him. The deceased was placed in a charpoy, and carried and placed in front of a house about 10 paces from where he was stabbed. Dr. DeGama and Dr. DeSouza came there in a minute or two afterwards and attended to the wounds of the deceased. There has been an old standing dispute in the Khojah community, and that community was divided into two parties, but some months ago a third party arose. I do not know the particulars connected with these divisions amongst the Khojahs. There were many persons in the street at the time when the deceased was struck, but nobody was near the deceased and Killu Kuttoo. I never lost sight of the deceased and Killu Kuttoo from the time when the deceased was struck until the policeman came up to them. I saw nobody strike the deceased except Killu Kuttoo. Killu Kuttoo belonged to the party of the deceased, until about 5 or 7 days ago, when he seceded and joined the party of Heerjeebhoy Jamul and Kullian Gangjee. After the deceased had been struck, I heard him ask Killu Kuttoo why he had struck him, to which Killu Kuttoo replied, "you are my great enemy."

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Govind Essoo deposed—I am policeman, No. 394B, and on duty at Musjid Bunder Police Chowkey. About 2 p. m. yesterday I heard that a murder had been committed in Khojah Mohla. I was then at the Musjid Bunder Chowkey. I ran to Khojah Mohla, and on the way there I met policeman No. 998B, and he had the man here present, who says his name is Killu Kuttoo, in his custody. I ran on to Khojah Mohla, and there I saw the deceased lying on a charpoy at the side of the street. He was dressed only in a pair of pyjamas. I saw wounds on his chest, and side and hand. Mr. Mills was present, and he directed me to take the deceased to the J. J. Hospital. The deceased was carried on the hospital charpoy on which he was lying. We got to the hospital about 2-30 p. m. and remained there with the deceased for about an hour, when I went away. The deceased was alive when I left the hospital. When I returned to the hospital about 5½ or 6 o'clock in the evening I saw that the deceased was dead.

Here the dying declaration of Hussonbhoy Goolam Hussein Jan was put in as evidence and read to the jury by the Coroner. It was as follows:—

I am the principal of the Khojah Jamat. About 5 minutes past 2 o'clock this afternoon the man before me, Killu Kuttoo, seized me near the house of Noora Demanee and said to me will you escape alive from my hand. He showed me a knife now presented to me, and said here is a knife in my hand. I said what fault have I committed to you? With the third stab the deceased got down in the street, and a great crowd of people collected around him. In about 2 or 3 minutes afterwards a policeman came up, and Killu Kuttoo told him that he had struck the deceased, and he gave the policeman a knife which he had with him. The deceased was placed in a charpoy, and carried and placed in front of a house about 10 paces from where he was stabbed. Dr. DeGama and Dr. DeSouza came there in a minute or two afterwards and attended to the wounds of the deceased. There has been an old standing dispute in the Khojah community, and that community was divided into two parties, but some months ago a third party arose. I do not know the particulars connected with these divisions amongst the Khojahs. There were many persons in the street at the time when the deceased was struck, but nobody was near the deceased and Killu Kuttoo. I never lost sight of the deceased and Killu Kuttoo from the time when the deceased was struck until the policeman came up to them. I saw nobody strike the deceased except Killu Kuttoo. Killu Kuttoo belonged to the party of the deceased, until about 5 or 7 days ago, when he seceded and joined the party of Heerjeebhoy Jamul and Kullian Gangjee. After the deceased had been struck, I heard him ask Killu Kuttoo why he had struck him, to which Killu Kuttoo replied, "you are my great enemy."

The deponent, since he made the above statement, gives names of persons who assaulted him with their fists. They are, Bhanjee Hurree, Kallianjee Gangjee's son, Jaffer Goolam Hoosein, Katree Hamanee, and Heerjee Jamal.

Dr. H. J. Blanc, the Senior Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, was next examined, who attended the deceased up to the time of his death which took place shortly after he was admitted into the said hospital. He also described the wounds that were found inflicted on the deceased, apparently with a knife, which he said were seven in number. He also made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and he was of opinion that the wounds were inflicted with great violence; only three of the wounds, he said, could have caused deceased's death, and that deceased could not have inflicted those wounds himself. He was further of opinion that death was caused from the shock and loss of blood.

At the close of Dr. Blanc's evidence the Coroner summed up

THE EMPRESS BRIDGE.

(Correspondent of the "Pioneer.")

ADAMWAHAN, June.

THE bridge over the river Sutlej at Adamwahan was opened by Sir Andrew Clarke this morning in the presence of some 300 Europeans and many thousands of natives. The report of the Director of State Railways (Col. Pelle, R.E.) gives a full description of the bridge, so I will not say more of it than that it is handsome and good; that it looks as if made for all time, and exactly the kind of work that make the natives look up to and feel the superiority of English, who are able to control and bridge their widest rivers, and most difficulties only to overcome them by their indomitable perseverance and engineering skill. The arrangements for the opening were excellent and with the exception of one or two trifling delays, such as a hot axle at Mooltan on one of the carriages of the special, and the running over a stray camel by the same train at Adamwahan, everything went very smoothly. A special train of 22 carriages, containing the guests invited on the Lahore and Jhelum side left Lahore at 8-15 P.M., on Friday. In it were Sir Andrew Clarke, his Private Secretary, Captain Brackenbury, R.E., Mr. Molesworth, Consulting Engineer to Government, Colonel F. W. Pelle, R.E., the Director of the Western System of State Railways, Lieutenant-Colonel Medley, R.E., Major Trail, R.E., Major Fenwick, the Bishop of Lahore, Reverend W. H. Tribe, Chaplain of Lahore, many officers of the S. P. and D. Railway Company, the Agent of which line was unfortunately unable, through sickness, to go down; Messrs. Bell, Morrison, Ross, Scott, Arundel, Conder, and others. On arriving at Mooltan about 5-30 A.M., *chota hazri* was provided on the platform, and, after about an hour's stoppage, the train proceeded to the Sutlej bridge, having picked up at Mooltan eight more carriages and a number of ladies and gentlemen. On arriving at the station of Adamwahan close to the bridge we found the buildings prettily decorated with long grass (which seems almost the only form of vegetation in that bowling wilderness) and palm branches. Banners were introduced overhead, and in the groups of palm, and over the entrance to the bridge was an immense white banner, on which was in large crimson letters "The Sutlej Bridge." When the ceremony of naming was performed, this banner was reversed and showed "The Empress Bridge." When the train drew up at the platform, the Nawab of Bahawalpore, who had arrived before us, was introduced to Sir Andrew Clarke by Colonel Graham, the Commissioner of Mooltan, by command, representing the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The guests then walked on to the Bridge, and when in their places, a procession was formed, consisting of Sir Andrew Clarke, the Nawab, Colonel Graham, the Bishop of Lahore, Rev. W. H. Tribe, Colonel Pelle, Mr. Rayne, Engineer-in-Chief of the Indus Valley, Mr. Bell, who has completed the Bridge, and others. On arriving at the Bridge, Colonel Pelle (the Director) presented Sir Andrew Clarke with a brief history of the Bridge.

Then followed an impressive service read by the Lord Bishop of Lahore and the Rev. W. H. Tribe; after which Sir Andrew Clarke, in a few well-chosen words, congratulated those engaged on the Bridge, on behalf of the Empress and Viceroy, on the completion of their work, informed the company of the Empress's permission that the Bridge should be called after her and handed down to posterity as the Empress Bridge, and proclaimed the Bridge open for traffic. Loud and hearty cheers were then given for the Empress Queen, the band struck up the National Anthem, and the party went back to their carriages in the special train. To this train a gaily decorated engine was attached, and took us steadily across the Bridge. The first train crossed amid the cheers of thousands of native workmen who were clustered over the structure. The train was then run down the bund to enable a good view of the Bridge to be obtained, and then, for the first time, we recognised how vast and splendid a structure it was; and when some looked at the mighty river bed, and imagined that now placid stream, swollen and angry, rushing down its torrents with seemingly irresistible force, it appeared an impossibility that the Bridge should ever have been completed, as it stands now, a specimen of what human ingenuity can devise, of man's victory over nature, an enduring and a careful monument to be handed down to those who come after us, connected with the names of all who have worked, and some, alas! who have lost their lives while engaged upon it.

The country round the Sutlej is arid and desolate to a degree, destitute of vegetation, and of a climate most inimical to health: so much so, indeed, that hardly a European engaged on the work but has felt it more or less severely, many having been forced to leave, and some of them having died on it. The train now re-crossed the Bridge, and drew up at Adamwahan station. Here we again descended, and passing down a prettily decorated passage, some hundred and fifty yards in length, entered the mechanics' shop, which had been stripped for the occasion, and ornamented with flags and devices, many of which, I fancy had been used when the Prince of Wales was over here in India. The shop had been plentifully supplied with punkas and a large steam thermantidote, and under their cooling influence were spread tables to accommodate about 250 guests. The *dejeuner* was presided over by Mr. Rayne, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Indus Valley State Railway, who had on his right Sir Andrew Clarke, on his left the Commissioner of Mooltan. At the high table which ran across the top of the room, were seated, in addition, Mr. Molesworth, the Nawab, Major Grey, Colonel Pelle, Colonel Medley, Mr. Mundah, and others; and the other tables were well filled with well-known faces. After the *dejeuner*, the President proposed successively "The Empress," "The Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family," and "The Viceroy," all of which toasts were drunk with much enthusiasm amidst hearty cheering.

Sir Andrew Clarke then rose to propose—"Success to the Bridge and the officers and men connected with it," which he did in the following words:—

I am glad to have received the instructions of the Viceroy to tell you that it would have been to him a source of much interest and pleasure, had the fact which we are to-day assembled here to commemorate occurred at a time when he could have arranged to be present. His Excellency has bid me assure those who have been engaged upon this work, that when he was here towards the end of 1876, he was deeply impressed with the magnitude of the undertaking, and thoroughly appreciated the difficulties which had been already overcome, and still remained to be conquered. I am also commissioned by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in whom you have an appreciative, indeed I may say almost a professional, critic—for he is by taste and study an engineer—to convey to you his regret that he is not able to be present to-day—a commission which I shall best fulfil by reading to you his letter to me. Writing a few days ago, Mr. Egerton says:—"I am very glad to hear from your letter that the Indus Valley Railway Bridge over the Sutlej is to be honoured by being named the Empress Bridge. I congratulate you and the officers of the department over which you preside on the successful completion of this magnificent work which is unsurpassed in India, and which is a most important link in the line of communication between Upper India and the seaboard. I regret that I cannot be present in person on the occasion of the opening, and I must therefore ask you to convey my congratulations to the officers who have been employed upon the work, and to the contractors who have executed their labours." Sixteen years have now elapsed since Brunton, the Engineer, pitched his camp and collected his forces on this then wild and desolate spot, having a task before him not less vast, if tradition and history speak aright, than that which the mighty "Iscander" undertook when with his hosts he crossed the Ravee and the Chenab, and came, it is said, to this very site, to pass his legions to the further conquest of an immense city and nation on the banks of far distant Ganges. Some of you, to whom I am now speaking, have by your previous labours succeeded in spanning with great works the Ravee and the Chenab, and in now bridging the river Sutlej have done that which baffled the great Alexander himself, when disheartened by many hardships and probably by the first of the fitful floods of this mighty stream, he had with his army to fall back upon the Indus, and compelled to abandon his golden schemes of ambition, sailed back on its broad bosom to the seaboard. Thus that river Sutlej, which to Alexander proved the *ne plus ultra* of his Eastern conquest, has been to you only one more opportunity of achieving another engineering victory, which will have to be followed up still by an enterprise which I dare to prophesy—owing its origin to the conceptive genious of that eminent Engineer, Mr. Molesworth, who has already done so much for India, and depending for its execution on the devoted labours of the men around me—will at no distant date be accomplished: the no less heroic task of spanning the mighty Indus itself. Great and interesting as have been the difficulties which have been overcome by the attention and care of Mr. Rayne, Mr. Galway, Mr. Heenan, who fell on the field of his work, Mr. Graham, and others who have been employed here—if I do not note them all, let them not fancy their services are forgotten—these things are known to most of us here present to-day, and have been described to our visitors (I mean the difficulties in constructing the foundation of this Bridge, and in raising the superstructure), perhaps even still more interesting and certainly no less important will it be in the training and curbing the river itself, so as to induce it to abandon its vagaries and wanderings and keep in the way it should go. It may perhaps be premature and hazardous to assert boldly that we have cured this most erratic-of-erratic Indian rivers, and have permanently placed it under discipline at this spot. Still it is not to be denied that what has been done promises right well, though it will need all the ceaseless vigilance and untiring care of its tutor, Colonel Pelle, to guard against the river's rebelling and relapsing once more into the wildest, most untamed, and most frolicsome of mountain torrents. Without doubt one of the most remarkable features of the fabric itself has been the sinking and founding of the wells. To us engineers here in India, this system of founding the buttresses or piers which the roadway is to pass is well known; and it is commonly said that we have learnt the practice in this country, having adapted and adopted it from the native engineers of India. I am myself under the impression that it has been stated under competent authority that this system of dropping hollow cylinders into the heart of treacherous soil owes its birth to an inventive genius of a date long anterior to any application of it in this country, and hence that it cannot be said to be of pure Indian origin. But this we may, however, it must be admitted that whatever was its source, it is in India that we have learnt the value of the principle; that our application of it has met with marked success so far, and that one of the novel and remarkable features of this fabric, I repeat, is the great depth to which, in the bed of the Sutlej, the engineers have had to sink their piers. If I remember right, all are downs some 100 feet below the natural, or what should be the natural, bed of this wandering river; and I cannot leave this part of my theme without mentioning with honour the name of one of ourselves, a French Engineer, who has been associated with us in this particular work, and to who skill and inventive genius it is due, that we have been able to accomplish the sinking of the wells with less difficulty, and with much economy of time and money. For though our roving, never-stay-at-home river, a very Bohemian in his nature, and a second Ariel in his eccentricities, loves soft lying, still his bed is in places hard, and was intractable to deal with until Mr. Gaznell invented a machine which I commend to the attention of those who have not seen it, which is as simple as it is original, and which has removed the hard and gnarled lumps that have been met with in the mattrass of the Sutlej.

Another feature in the practical erection of this Bridge, and one which furnishes, I suspect, exceptional experience, is the rapidity with which the iron superstructure has been put in place. To have lifted on to the piers these girders, weighing some 400 tons, and clenched with thousand of rivets, would be in itself a feat of which any man, who had organised the arrangements, might justly be proud. But when you view the site on which he had to work, and call to mind that at the very moment of Mr. Bell's supreme agony, when the last of his waterspans was being lifted into place, our Ariel River suddenly took it into its eccentric head, or bosom, or what you will—to do what it had never done before in the memory of the oldest inhabitant—if an old inhabitant ever survives in Adamwahan,—and at that very particular time of year came down in flood, and threatened the whole of the staging and appliances by which the girders were being adjusted; when you remember all this, you will, I am sure, agree with me in attributing the success with which the river was defeated, to the pluck, skill, and energy of Mr. Bell and his assistants, and to the men, both Europeans and native, who, confiding in their leader, worked with willing hearts and hands to beat the enemy. Intimate as most of you here to-day will not weary you, gentlemen, with any further details of the technical or professional history of that work, the completion of which we are now commemorating Colonel Peile, the Director of the Western System, and Mr. Rayne, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Line, will more ably comment on these. I hope though that not only will Mr. Bell, who has borne no small share in this great success, but that others also will contribute to professional periodicals either in this or in the mother-country the outcome of their observations and experience, and that Colonel Pelle will have leisure to record the results of his views, gathered from a fresh insight into the behaviour of the Sutlej under the treatment which it has undergone. Hitherto I have mainly alluded to the merely professional history of this structure; but there are other events connected with it which have a story of their own, and which invite our recognition and enlist our sympathy. Severed from society, on the borders of the desert, and on the banks of a turbulent river yellower than Father Tiber, has been created this colony, of which a few of those around me have been members from the very first. But not a few of those who once formed it are now absent, and the pestilential and malaria laden air has caused many a change in the lives of some, and has made many a gap in the circle of the family hearth or of the friendly station mess. Unhappily these incidents are inseparable from the engineer's life and vocation in India; but because these instances are not uncommon, it is none the less my duty and my right not to pass them by unnoticed or scantily recognised. Without betraying a secret, for this is not known to me for certain, I may say that I have an impression that the alacrity with which Her Majesty the Queen and Empress gave her gracious assent to calling this Bridge, The Empress, was in itself a sympathetic acknowledgment of the devotion to duty, and of the sacrifice to honest work, which this Bridge will ever illustrate. And here, gentlemen, in addressing you and asking you to accept from me the assurance of the pride and gratification, I feel in being able to-day to speak face to face with you—an opportunity which the nature of my office and the character of my duties seldom afford to me—permit me to say to our co-workers elsewhere in India, whether in the fever-stricken plains of Northern Bengal or in the deadly gorges of the valley of the Nurbudda, that there rise to my lips the name of many men who share with us here the same claims to Royal sympathy and Imperial consideration as have now been given, on behalf of all who are labouring in material development and improvement of India; and if I do not repeat these names here, it is not because I do not remember them, but because, by perchance omitting one, I might give pain to the heart of some faithful toiler. The then immediate object of this festive gathering, I will now pass on to the larger subject of the Indus Valley Railway itself, of which this Bridge is a most important link; and, after a few words on it, will release you from having so long to listen to my dry nuttier. I am not one of those who regard this great artery as a mere strategic line, and only of real use when the exigencies of war shall demand it. I have on a former occasion and more than once when the Government of India has been accused of sacrificing or squandering the resources of India on lines of railway projected on an insecure basis, and in subordination to ambitious strategic ideas, or in needless subjection to some possible military necessity, I have, I say, affirmed my conviction that these great works, from whatever sources or for whatever cause they might proceed, would be more certain to secure a lasting peace, than could ever be assured by the agency or the provocation of war. Personally and practically, in fact, I hardly know when and where I would consider a line of railway in this country to be a mere strategic agent. I believe the idea is a myth in itself, a mere creation of the recent schools of modern military pedantry. Give me for ordinary use and for the simple purposes of peace and of prosperous times the very best commercial route that can be aligned, and let the Genius of war apply it to its own wants when the occasion arises. I warrant, such commercial lines will be found to contain every needful condition of war. It will be as interesting to you as it was satisfactory to me, when looking over some old records connected with the early history of this Indus Valley State Railway, to come across some remarks written long previous to his connection with this great Province, and thus not specially interested in it as a mere local work, but regarding it from a far larger field, to come across, I say, some remarks by Sir Henry Durand, then a Member of the Supreme Council.

In a note of his of 1869 on the projected railways of India, Sir Henry writes:—

"Before touching on this points, however, I wish to remark that in India the distinction between commercial and political lines is a distinction to which I cannot give my own adherence. In our Indian railways, it is, to my mind, impossible to separate the political from the commercial value of these great lines of communication. I certainly would not advocate the construction of any line from any purely political motives; and in stronuously and repeatedly pressing for the early construction and completion of the Indus group of railways, even when Sir John Lawrence and the rest of the Council were not disposed to accept my view, I was influenced quite as much by the commercial as by the political advantages of this measure. To bring the Punjab and the whole Indus Frontier into easy connection with the seaboard seemed to me of incalculable importance commercially as well as politically of advantage. I do not think we have as yet any data on which to estimate the value of the trade which may accrue from facilitating the flow of British goods into Central Asia, and from remedying the defects of the position of the Punjab as to traffic ascending from the sea-coast. I therefore concur with the one despatch in the premises given to the early completion of the Indus Frontier group of railway lines, being confident that in the interests of peace and of commerce no other line is of equal importance. Of peace, because nothing is so calculated to insure that blessing, both internally and externally, as the conviction that the British Government is master of the position on the Frontier from north to south; of commerce, because no other line, whilst thus insuring the general confidence of the country in the peace and security of our frontier provinces, has a greater field than Central Asia for the consumption of many of our British and Indian products when once that region is actually tapped."

When Sir Henry Durand wrote, the realisation of this project was not near, nor had there been experience of other lines under similar conditions of traffic to be taken as guides. Every opinion and every word of Sir Henry Durand, written as the outcome of the large statesmanship of the man, and with the prophetic sight of the cultured student of the past, we can now endorse and confirm by practical experience and by the results of accomplished facts. The Rajputana line, for instance, traversing through much of its length a country with but scant cultivation and a sparse population, has belied, by its results, both in goods and passenger traffic, the forecast made of its returns. The Punjab Northern again, though working under a more makeshift, and far from satisfactory system, has surprised all by the traffic which it has suddenly developed. And I have every confidence that similar success awaits the Indus Valley Railway and its future extension as indicated by Sir Henry Durand, and that the day is not very far away when the astute Rulers of the countries beyond our frontier, throwing to the winds all suspicions of our intentions, and waking up to the real interests of themselves and of their people, will invite us to carry the iron road of civilisation to the bearts of their territories. I am hopeful that the early net receipts from this line will swell the sum total of our revenue from railways, which already largely reduce the debt and leaves the balance to the credit of the tax-payer—a fact to which I would draw the attention of a few, no doubt well disposed, but certainly no well informed, publicists, among our native writers, who attribute to the operation of the Public Works Department and to its extravagance in its railway schemes much of the burden which India has to bear. In saying this, I do not wish to ignore the truth that improved facilities of transport may press for a time hardly, and may possibly bear injuriously, on certain classes of the community, but I feel assured that this pressure will be but transitory, and that the cause itself will create the strength which will lighten the burden, if it will not remove it although. The success of our Indus Valley Line will in this instance be in no small degree advanced and secured, if the illustrious Prince, whose ancestors have been the loyal and devoted lieges of the Imperial Crown, and who has already given practical pledges of his policy, guided by his intelligent and enlightened councellors, will realise the fact that this railway, passing as it does through some 200 miles of his territory, may, if wisely used, confer on him and on his people the boon of a new and expensive prosperity. I am not ignorant of, nor do I shut my eyes to, the difficulties that in the first stages may be encountered by His Highness, because we in British territory shall have to meet much the same in encouraging settlement of population and the extension of cultivation in this tract, which, now a so-called desert, can become a fertile garden if once the flood waters of the Indus are brought under control, and wells are multiplied. But I am convinced that a liberal and permanent land tenure will accomplish much to aid man in his efforts to accept and avail himself of nature's gorgeous gifts. In the immediate present we cannot except this line to be a brilliant commercial success. But if other lines, under not dissimilar conditions, have agreeably disappointed their projectors, why should we not anticipate, in the not distant future, a like result for the Indus Valley Railway? Of one thing however we may rest assured, and no one will doubt it; and that is the benefits which this line confer on the Punjab as well as on Sind. I saw it publicly stated somewhere the other day, that the uncertainty which surrounds the political and administrative union of these two provinces will injuriously affect the prospects of the line. I believe no such thing. Whether we be all under the jurisdiction of Bombay, or of the Punjab, or of both, it will matter little. "Cæsar's very much like Pompey, and Pompey's very much like Cæsar;" and if the line is to flourish at all, it will flourish independently of the smiles of one or the other, or even if the sunny smiles of the fair daughters of Bombay are absorbed by the robust and progressive Punjab. In what has been already accomplished within the short space of time for which British rule is responsible in either the Punjab or Sind, we have given no little promise that we need not doubt the early accomplishment of the wish that I ask you now to share with me, in pledging a long life to the Empress Bridge, and success to the Indus Valley Railway. And with this I ask you to couple the health of Mr. Rayne, Mr. Galway, Mr. Bell, and the engineering staff engaged on the Bridge.

Mr. Rayne, in returning thanks in a very able speech, said that the praises of Sir Andrew he disclaimed as far as he himself (Mr. Rayne) went, but for his staff he accepted them all, and from a man with such an engineering knowledge as that possessed by Sir Andrew Clarke, praise was indeed praise. [Cheers.] The work had occupied 3½ years and the labour on it was continuous and severe. The theory that some philosophers held, that water was inherently malignant to man, seemed in this case to have been borne out, for the river pursued like an evil genius the little colony that had sprung up near it; and when the stream first felt those fetters which man has since firmly bound it, it revenged itself by carrying off the larger house in the settlement, and cut away many acres of ground. Engineers in this, which might be called the stone chopping age of the bridge [laughter], defended the colony with all their science, and for two years the river was coated with large fascines and weed spurs, and ran straight. And in August 1875 it rose and flooded the colony, knocked down the stores, &c., and committed great havoc. At this time, dinners out went to their host's huts or tents in flat-bottomed [mortar boxes, and he, Mr. Rayne, was amused one evening to see in front of him a box with Captain Sparke and Captain Wither also going out to dinner in it. Need he add that the box had such a list that she most was almost unsafe. [Loud laughter and cheers.] When the river went down, it left such a dreadful malaria that the works had practically to be stopped. This flood was of a most unusual height, but the river in the succeeding year rose 18 inches higher still; but a band had been erected which sheltered the colony, but was insufficient to withstand the force of the flood, as the river made a break which was filled by men standing in it, and forming a living sand-bank. Then were the men of large proportions appreciated. [Laughter.] Finding itself foiled here, the river went across and cut away three-fourths of a mile of ground; but here, thanks to the foresight of Colonel Peile when Engineer-in-Chief, a supply of reserve stone had been collected, which was most useful; and had it not been for these thoughtful precautions of his, a second bridge would certainly have had to have been built. [Loud cheers.] After this the spur was made, consisting of huge masses of stone, in the providing which Mr. Baxter especially distinguished himself [cheers], and this saved the Bridge and that side. It was one of the difficult works that Mr. Baxter is constantly asked to perform, and about which he generally says:—"I don't think it can be done, but I'll try it" [laughter], and then there is no more need for anxiety; for somehow or another it will be done, and done well. [Loud cheers.] The river had now one more chance, namely, when the girders were put up, and it availed itself of its opportunity in this wise. Last year there was no flood at the usual flood seasons, but when the cold weather set in floods came on one after another; but they were conquered. The result has been success. The Bridge was open [hear, hear,] but continued care and vigilance were still necessary. Mr. Raye went on to mention those who had so ably assisted him, particularly Messrs. Galwey and Monk, for their excellent work in the well sinking [cheers], Mr. Graham who began the work [cheers], Messrs. But and Foyle, two young officers who reflected the greatest credit on the College engineers, and who in an incredibly short time became most useful and efficient officers. [Cheers.] Among subordinates, he mentioned Mr. Macmarty, of the carriage building department, who did piling in 40 feet of water with a stream running 6 miles an hour. [Cheers.] Mr. Windmill, the foreman of the workshops, whose branch was properly locomotives, was ubiquitous and indefatigable. [Cheers.] Mr. Brunell, who was often in the river bed at mid-day, and Mr. McPherson, who had charge of the rivetting, were deserving of special praise. [Cheers.] Messrs. DeSilver and O'Shaunessy were also most able assistants. Mr. Rayne concluded by praising very highly the conduct of the natives employed, and said that they did not know what fear meant. Wherever a European would lead they would follow, and follow well, though fully aware of the danger they would encounter. Mr. Rayne again disclaimed his share of the praise [cries of no, no], and gave all the honour and praise to those under him.

The President then proposed the health of the Lord Bishop of Lahore, and his Lordship replied.

A large dinner was given at Captain Sparkes' house, at which about 60 sat down, including Sir Andrew Clarke and the other officials who had been present during the day. The special left Mooltan about 11 o'clock, and was timed to reach Lahore at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning.

All those concerned are to be congratulated on the arrangements made, and so well carried out. The heat was as may be imagined, somewhat overpowering; the thermometer standing at 116° in the centre of the carriage, and when at the window at 134°. There were in addition to the *dejeuner* a dinner to the subordinates, two feasts for the natives, and 300 maunds of sweetmeats distributed among the native workmen, of whom there were some 5,000 or 6,000 employed.

Mr. Bell, the engineer in charge of the Bridge, and to whom so much praise is due for his successful efforts at pushing on the work, is, I understand, taking a rest that he has so justly earned, and is proceeding home on leave.

The Bridge is now open for traffic, and one more triumph of engineering skill, one more instance of the all-conquering power, of indomitable perseverance, when backed by genius; one more monument to hand to future ages as demonstrating the condition of science and mechanical aptitude of this nineteenth century; on more link in the chain of civilization and improvement, which we forge about all our territories, is finished; the result of months of thought and years of labour is completed, and given to the public—and the Empress Bridge is open. May it be a success; may its military uses never be brought into play, but rather let us hope that it will serve to connect together the different branches of our empire, to be a means of diffusing Christianity and civilization, of extending commerce, and facilitating the journey home to the old country, so dear to all Indians.

RUSSIAN WAR CRUISERS.

To the Editor of the "Times."

SIR,—When a youngster with Rajah Brooke in Borneo, I have known many a pursuit of pirate prahus by vessels of Her Majesty's Navy.

The tactics of the natives were always the same: a rush to creeks and shallow waters enabled them, as a rule, not only to evade us, but to indulge in hearty ridicule of our inability to pursue them.

So it will be in the Asiatic Archipelago with the small fleet of cruisers that Russia is quietly preparing. We shall pursue them with our big ships and get simply laughed at.—Yours truly,

SARAWAK.

City Liberal Club, Walbrook, E.C.

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12 "	.....	5 " "

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Do.	do.	12	do.	do.	5 "

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Bombay, 1st December, 1877.

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